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THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



NAVY

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The War Program

EIGHTH ARMY—NORTHBOUND

EIGHTH ARMY HDQ.
LEYTE, P. I.

Officers and men of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army Headquarters celebrated their first anniversary, 12 June, with mixed emotions. They could look back on a year of amazing accomplishments, but their collective nose is pointed eagerly in the direction of Japan.

The well-seasoned staff of the Eighth, taken as a whole, has probably been working together longer than that of any other comparable headquarters. First organized in 1940 by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear in Chicago as Second Army, they went through three years of directing the intensive maneuver training in central Tennessee under both General Lear and Lt. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall before being redesignated as the Eighth Army on 12 June 1944.

Three months later the headquarters arrived unobtrusively in New Guinea. They soon fitted smoothly into General MacArthur's scheme of things, including the taking over of the Leyte campaign on 26 Dec. and "mopping up" that island with elements of six divisions to the tune of 26,000 dead Japs.

On 29 Jan. General Eichelberger sent the 38th Division into Subic Bay, thus launching the first of more than 40 amphibious landings throughout the Philippines. These included the lightning-swift Visayan campaign, which General MacArthur publicly termed "a model of what a light but aggressive command can accomplish in rapid exploitation."

General Eichelberger used only three divisions—the Americal, 40th and 41st—in these central Philippines operations, which included the liberation of Palawan, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Zamboanga, Jolo and the Sulu Archipelago.

General Eichelberger's "Amphibious Army" is now rounding out its first year with the successful conclusion of one of the toughest battles of the entire Philippines campaign—Mindanao.

This last great hill-and-cave battle has involved two full divisions, the 24th and 31st under Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert's X Corps, with elements of the Americal, 40th and 41st pitching in to help.

Thus from Luzon to Mindanao the year-old Eighth Army has played a major and victorious role in relieving the Japanese of the pride of all their ill-gotten conquests—the Philippine Islands.

Before taking command of the Eighth Army, General Eichelberger already had had a varied and outstanding career in the Army. Under General Malin Craig he served as Secretary of the War Department General Staff during the period when all efforts were being devoted to preparing the small Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserves for the task which world unrest indicated was coming. Subsequently he commanded the crack 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco and later was made Superintendent of the Military Academy.

On Leyte today General Eichelberger's staff is busy laying out a new series of maps on the drafting tables. The direction is North.

General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower, and Mrs. Eisenhower immediately after the General's arrival at the National Airport in Washington, D. C.

Photo by Evening Star (Wash., D. C.)



Universal Military Training

Civilian, military, and naval leaders of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps put their full weight behind proposals for peacetime compulsory military training during sessions of the House Select Committee of Post-war Military Policy 15 and 16 June.

All agreed that universal training is necessary for national defense and that the period of training should be one continuous year.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal pointed out that "The military leaders of this nation—namely, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, and their commanders in the field who have been charged with the terrible responsibility of securing victory for our nation—are agreed unanimously that this country must retain its military power, some of it in being and some in reserve quickly capable of effective use. One part of that preparation and readiness they consider to be a plan for universal military training of our physically able youth. They have submitted powerful arguments on its behalf to your Committee."

"Can we in conscience discard such expert testimony and go back to the comfortable inertia and blind complacency which for twenty years practically extended an invitation to Mussolini, Hitler and the Japanese war lords to run the world if they chose to? I say quite respectfully to your Committee and to the American people that if we do so act we scarcely deserve to survive as a nation."

Both services said that they plan to use the system only to train men who would then be placed in the reserve for five years and be available to fill out military units, ships complements, etc., in case of emergency.

The War Department, it was revealed, also plans to use the trainees as a source for future appointments in the Regular Army as well as to the Reserve Corps.

Highlights of views presented to the committee follow:

General Marshall

Contending that no system other than universal military training will meet the

(Please turn to Page 1295)

Recommend Fleet Food Chief

Recommendation that a high ranking Navy Officer with full staff be appointed to administer the entire food and messing operation of the Fleet was made to Secretary Forrestal this week by the special committee chosen to make a complete and detailed study of the Navy's food administration program.

Indicating that such an officer should be placed on a permanent basis even after hostilities have ceased, the Committee told the Secretary that it was inspired by the vigor and efficiency of the Navy personnel, and impressed by the manner with which those charged with organizing and conducting the huge feeding program, solved the difficult problems which they encountered.

The magnitude and importance of the Navy's food operation, the Report declared, can best be appreciated by comparing the total cost of maintaining the Navy in the years 1935 and 1940 with the total cost of feeding the Navy in 1945.

In 1935 the appropriation for maintenance of the Navy was \$251,039,465. In 1940 the appropriation for maintenance was \$515,444,430. The cost of feeding the Navy for 1945 is \$669,802,000.

Headed by Clarence Francis, Chairman, General Foods Corporation, New York, the Committee includes six leading food and restaurant men and two Congressmen. It was appointed by Secretary Knox shortly before his death to make a survey of the food administration of the United States Navy; to recommend any changes which it believed would improve the operation of feeding Navy personnel, or conservation measures which might eliminate any possible food wastage and augment the general situation.

In addition to the establishment of an Administrative officer to direct and co-ordinate messing operation the Committee also recommended in part:

1. The oldest processed goods be issued first, even though they may be last in.
2. All warehouse stocks be plainly marked on the outer case with the date they were packed or produced.
3. A survey be made of all products or stock in the warehouses anywhere in the country.

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Will Shift Ground Men To Air & Service Forces

Summarizing its plans for demobilization of soldiers, the War Department told the House Military Affairs Committee on 19 June that during the coming year the major commands of the Army will be reduced as follows:

Air Forces—from 2.3 million to 2.1 million, a reduction of 200,000. However, 400,000 Air Forces personnel will qualify for release under the point system, so that they will need 200,000 replacements to maintain strength.

Service Forces—from 1.7 million to 1.6 million, a reduction of 100,000. However, 300,000 service troops will be released on points, so that 200,000 replacements will be needed.

Ground Forces—from 3.2 to 2.3 million. This is a reduction of 900,000, of whom 500,000 will be released on points and 400,000 will be redistributed to the Air and Service Forces.

Outside major commands—There are 1.1 million outside the control of major commands (410,000 hospital patients, 235,000 overseas replacement depots and training centers). This figure will be reduced to one million, releasing 100,000 on points.

Complete text of the official statement, presented to the committee by Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry, assistant chief of staff G-1, follows:

Text of Statement

Six weeks ago today, the unconditional surrender of Germany was announced. I am here today to tell you the Army's experience during these six weeks with the plan for demobilization of soldiers who can be released from current and projected operations.

All the planning was based upon the fact that the most efficient prosecution of the war in the Pacific must be given priority over every other consideration. I am glad to be able to report to you that the plan is working well. We are slightly ahead of schedule. The evidence of the first six weeks points to satisfactory completion of the demobilization plan in the midst of massing our strength against the Japanese.

The problem is to reduce Army strength from 8.3 million to 7 million during the next year, and to make this reduction of 1.3 million in the fairest and most efficient way possible.

We "pushed the button" of the demobilization plan on 12 May, four days after V-E Day. By the end of that day, 1,981 soldiers had been returned to civilian status under the point system. Through the end of May, the number of point releases exceeded 30,000. The rate continued to be stepped up, so that 15,000 high-score veterans moved through separation centers during the first week in June, and 20,000 last week.

We had planned on a total of 70,000 separations from the Army for all causes during the month of June. Actually it appears, we are going to separate more than 100,000 this month—all with the least possible interference to the redeployment to the Pacific.

New "Critical" Score

The releases under the point system so far have been governed by the temporary score of 85 points, which was established in order to expedite the starting of demobilization without waiting for complete reports from overseas. These reports are now being studied, and next month a "critical" score will be established and announced. This will take into account points earned through midnight

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Gen. Eisenhower

Philadelphia Record—"General Eisenhower, whom the nation is honoring with devoted admiration this week, is considerably more than a mere top-notch military leader. He showed that at his farewell press conference in Paris, on which he commented Monday."

Washington Post—"In him we see, as in our President, a true son of America, and it is because he is so authentic that it was a delight to honor him. General Eisenhower behaved and spoke as the representative of three million Americans in Europe."

New York Times—"No private soldier in the ranks but would count him a friend. As he reminded his hearers, our ordeal is not over. With such commanders—and we believe General Eisenhower speaks for

many other generals who are also humble servants of this democracy—we can go forward with confidence."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"There is no 'color' about Ike Eisenhower in that sense of fabricated glamor that has been attached to the term. He is not spectacular; he merely makes a minimum of mistakes. Our side has been blessed to have him. Eisenhower is not the kind of general who is awed by his own accomplishments. A grateful nation offers this modest soldier its heartfelt thanks."

Washington Daily News—"With the humility that marks the great, General Eisenhower turned Washington's welcome into a tribute to those who served under him. He accepted the honors of Congress in their name and replied in their behalf."

New York Herald Tribune—"Among General Eisenhower's subordinates, among his field commanders, were some of the most brilliant military men that the United States and Great Britain have produced. The Supreme Commander not only did not stand in their light, but was careful to keep in the background, zealous to promote their fame."

Washington Star—"General Eisenhower's twenty-four hour visit to Washington has confirmed the impression which most of us already held—that the destinies of the Allied armies in Western Europe could not have been entrusted to a finer or more competent man."

Boston Christian Science Monitor—"It is of very great significance to the hopes of the world that a man like Ike Eisenhower filled so great a post and is being rightfully and fulsomely honored for it."

Army Appropriations

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday reported War Department Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1946 calling for an appropriation of \$39,087,095,951, of which amount \$21,963,095,400 is new appropriations, the remainder being unobligated 1945 appropriations and recoveries due to cancellation of contracts.

The principal items are as follows:

Pay and travel, \$13,620,000,000.
Subsistence, \$2,940,200,538.
Clothing and equipment, \$1,615,032,027.
Regular supplies, \$771,000,000.
Transportation Corps, \$1,785,000,000.
Signal Corps, \$1,020,151,000.
Air Forces, \$5,779,708,155.
Medical Department, \$395,231,223.
Engineer Service, \$3,291,062,962.
Ordnance Department, \$5,731,450,000.
Chemical Warfare Service, \$765,000,533.
Expediting Production, \$86,780,000.
Special Service Schools, Departments, and miscellaneous, \$699,570,483.

The appropriation is based on an expected man-year strength of the Army of 7,705,000. The average strength is divided into the following classifications:

Officers, including Wacs, 752,000.
Warrant Officers, including 3,000 flight officers, total 33,000.
Nurses including dietitians and physiotherapy aides, 53,500.
Enlisted, including Wacs, 11,500 aviation cadets, 6,860,500.

Approximately 2,231,000 of the total Army strength will be assigned to the AAF and 5,474,000 to the AGF and ASF.

The Committee is recommending clarification of existing law so as to provide for the payment of travel expenses of military personnel who have served outside the United States and who are acceptable to redeployment or reassignment after furlough spent in this country. Another recommended change will clarify provision for movement of dependents and property of personnel who have been living beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

The Committee approved highly of the efforts of the War Department to avoid asking for funds which it does not have reasonable expectation of requiring.

In testifying in support of the bill General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the Committee as follows:

Plans and Requirements

There is little of military secrecy as to the general nature of our plans for the coming year. The offensives in the Pacific are to be intensified to the maximum degree possible. Air strikes of constantly increasing power will devastate the Japanese war-making facilities and defenses and pave the way for invasion.

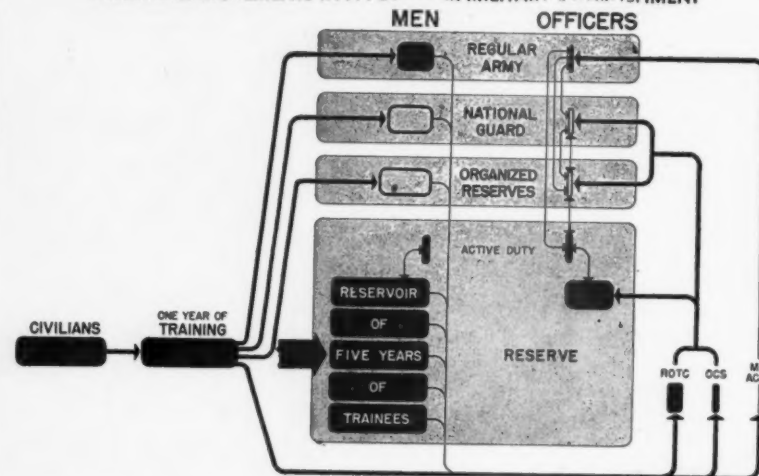
A swift redeployment against our remaining enemy in the Pacific is our most pressing problem. Economy in lives and matériel, as well as the psychology of the American people, demand that we mount a swift, powerful offensive, forcing a victory at the earliest possible date. To this end, the basis for our planning has been not what is necessary to defeat Japan, but, rather, how much of our power can be effectively employed against her. We aim to use every man and every weapon practicable.

Until the victory is finally achieved, it is obvious that a large army must be maintained. However, our plans do contemplate the return to civilian life of a large number of men now in uniform who have contributed their share in the armed services of this country. To permit the release of these war-worn men, the induction of those who have heretofore been deferred, and those reaching the statutory age, should continue at a high rate.

Budget Estimates

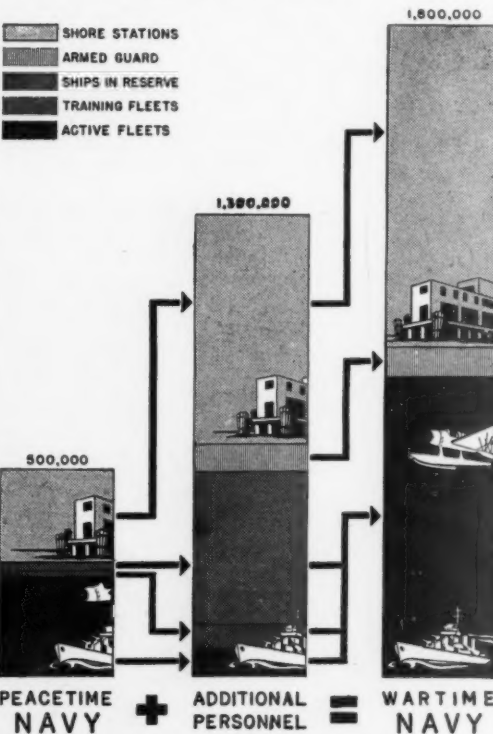
To support these operations, the War De-

PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS IN A POST-WAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT



POSSIBLE VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS

SHORE STATIONS
ARMED GUARD
SHIPS IN RESERVE
TRAINING FLEETS
ACTIVE FLEETS



How the reservoir of trained manpower, to be built up under the proposed compulsory peace-time training law, would be used to expand the Services from peace to war basis was placed graphically before the House Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy. Above—General Tompkins showed how the civilian trainees would be used to fill out the various components of the post-war military establishment. Left—Admiral Jacobs' demonstration of the use of trained reservists to expand the Navy in an emergency.

partment is submitting a Budget estimate of \$40,000,000,000 of which \$25,000,000,000 represents required new money and \$15,000,000,000 funds available from prior appropriations. The estimates represent carefully computed requirements. They provide for all procurement, operation, and maintenance costs to support an average strength of 7.7 million men. It is estimated that the strength of the Army will be 8.3 million men on 1 July at the beginning of the new fiscal year, with a target strength of approximately 7,000,000 at its close. If this planned reduction can be achieved, it will enable us, with the aid of continuing inductions, to return to civil life some 2,000,000 men who have earned their right to demobilization. But top priority must be given to the redeployment against

Japan of our fighting forces and, to the maximum extent practicable, of their equipment. While we are concurrently engaged in redeploying large forces from Europe to the Pacific, an average of 167,000 per month is about the maximum number of men who can be transported home for discharge and handled through our separation facilities. It is hoped that this separation objective can be attained.

Planned Strength

The proposed strength of 6,968,000 embraces four major categories:

1. The forces required in the Pacific for future operations which are now planned and for which the commitments are firm.
2. A strategic reserve earmarked for certain eventualities in the Pacific war which may or

may not materialize. This reserve will be composed of the last troops to come back from Europe and probably will not be available for effective use until 1946. It may well be that as this force is moved back to the United States, circumstances will be such that all or a part of it will not be needed. In that event an additional demobilization will be ordered.

3. Occupation forces. The eventual strength of forces which must be retained in Europe and elsewhere (other than in the Pacific) of course is not known at this time. Present plans call for a strength of approximately 500,000 of which the occupational force in Germany will be about 400,000. These forces will be reduced as soon as that can safely be done.

4. The forces required in the zone of the interior, that is, continental United States, and in pipe lines.

The Army will exercise the strictest possible economy in the use of manpower. However, until such time as the extent of necessary operations against Japan is more definitely known, it would not be prudent to undertake plans for a further demobilization.

Size of Army

In the first place, we have definite commitments as a result of our agreement with the United States Chiefs of Staff and others of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, as to the conduct of the war in the Pacific.

The major portion of these are the agreements of the United States Chiefs of Staff (which means the Army and the Navy) for the operations which are already determined upon, and for getting the supplies in motion for them. Completion of these operations will lead of course to other operations.

The uncertainty in that plot comes from the fact that we have to be prepared against the possibility of carrying out additional operations, and therefore we must have the troops in sight for that purpose.

For example, we have the great imponderable at the moment as to whether or not Russia will enter the war with Japan. That presents something for us to consider in our approach to final victory in the Pacific.

Then we make our estimates of what probably will be accomplished by the Chinese forces, which will have a great deal to do with our plans.

Of course, we have to calculate against the uncertainties which are inherent in any military operations, just the same as in a football game, as to what the Japanese reaction is, and to what degree they can prolong the struggle against the operations we have in sight.

Taking all these factors into consideration and the portions involving the various islands that we might or might not have to go into, we arrived at the conclusion that we must have a reserve in sight. Whether or not we will have to use those reserve divisions depends entirely upon the developments which we cannot foresee at the moment. We know we may have to use them, and therefore we must have them in sight. When, if at all, we can release these divisions for demobilization, will depend on the plans and developments in the Pacific. We are going after a defeat of Japan; that is the purpose of our operations, and we want to do it in the quickest possible time and by the most economical method.

We cannot undertake to organize new units. So we have these agreements for keeping in this reserve status, certain divisions now in the European theater whose credits do not permit their demobilization in the near future.

In addition to that, there are certain divisions, with the proportionate number of corps and Army service groups, which we now consider will be necessary for the occupation of that portion of Germany which will be assigned to us.

We also have commitments for the maintenance of our authority in other sections.

We have commitments which are liquidating as rapidly as possible, such as the Persian Gulf Command and the running of the railroad to get supplies into Russia.

We will liquidate those as rapidly as possible.

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Universal Military Training

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requirements before the nation, General George C. Marshall, USA, Chief of Staff, told the committee:

"I think it would be best for me to state in the briefest possible form my own personal conclusions in the matter, which are as follows:

"A decision regarding the general military policy of this Government is a matter of urgent necessity at this time.

"A large standing Army is not an acceptable solution for three reasons: Its cost would be prohibitive; the necessary men to fill its ranks could not be hired in time of peace; and it would be repugnant to the American people. Therefore some other solution must be found.

"To support our determination to maintain the peace, the world must recognize our military power as realistic and not as a remote potential.

"Whatever military system we plan we must have a thorough understanding of the practicability of obtaining the annual appropriations necessary.

"I know of no system other than universal military training that will meet the requirements I have just outlined, together with an effective program for industrial mobilization and continuous research.

"Until the settlement of the terms of the peace it will be impossible to determine the strength of the post-war military forces to be maintained on an active status. We shall not know until then just what our military obligations or requirements are to be. But it is clear to me that whatever the terms of peace, the fundamental basis of our defense must be universal military training. No other practical solution has been offered."

Admiral King

After speaking of the obligation to protect the United States, the Western Hemisphere, and to cooperate in the maintenance of world peace, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, said:

"Our postwar naval establishment will be composed of the regular Navy, the Training Navy, and the Reserve Navy. The regular Navy will consist of fleets and striking forces, advanced bases and the continental U. S. shore establishments necessary to support the fleet. The regular Navy will be manned as it was before this war—by voluntary enlistment. The Training Navy will be ships and shore stations set apart from the regular Navy. It will be for training only. If universal military training is adopted it will be in these training ships and stations that the universal military training inductees will receive their naval training. The Reserve Navy will be composed of inactive ships which will be laid up, probably in a caretaker's status.

"In the event of a future emergency, large numbers of these additional trained personnel will be sent immediately to the ships of the fleet to bring them to war-time strength. Others will be used to bring the nucleus regular Navy crews of the training ships to war-time strength. Still others will be ordered to the inactive ships to quickly place them in commission. Armed guards will be placed on merchant ships. The advanced bases and continental U. S. shore bases will be expanded. It is the young men who have undergone universal military training who, when called into active service by the Congress, will make up the additional personnel needed for immediate expansion."

General Vandegrift

Application of the proposed peace training draft to the Marine Corps was explained to the Committee by General Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps, who said:

"The postwar Marine Corps will be divided into the regular Marine Corps and the Reserve. The regular Marine Corps will consist of security detachments for Naval Stations, Headquarters Marine Corps and supporting establishments, and amphibious striking forces, deployed as directed by the Secretary of the Navy in support of the Fleet. The type and strength of the Reserve is at present undetermined. The major component of the Marine Corps Reserve to be maintained after this war should be built up from men who have undergone training in the Marine Corps under the policy of universal military training. We would thus maintain at all times a minimum available reserve of 180,000 trained men, plus those trainees on active duty. Even the men who would be discharged from the Reserve after five years would be available for recall to active duty, and, with a minimum amount of retraining, would be prepared to take their places in combat organizations.

"In addition to supplying the large portion of our post war Reserve, the field of universal military trainees must necessarily provide the major source from which the regular Marine Corps will be able to draw its manpower. Enlistments from that field will of course be on a strictly voluntary basis."

General Eaker

The need for universal training to keep the Air Forces in readiness was stressed by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, USA, Deputy Commander Army Air Forces and Chief of Air Staff, who said:

"A system of universal military training will permit the fastest possible mobilization of the Army Air Forces. I don't have to tell you that speed in mobilization may very well be the decisive factor in any future war. It is as certain as anything can be that the initial attacks will come from the air. Throughout this war victory has gone to the nation who controlled the skies.

"The function of the regular peacetime Air Force is three-fold; first, to train during peacetime; second, to meet the initial attack in event of war and alone sustain the defense until it can be reinforced by the citizens' army; and, third, to train the citizens' army. It is obvious the effectiveness of such a force is dependent primarily on the amount of training a citizen army needs, and the time required to give such training during the initial stages of a war. If part of this job can be done annually by a system of universal military training during peace, a much larger part of the regular force can be used to meet the initial attack. We will not have to hold out so many trained men to conduct expanded training. We will not have to wait so long for reinforcements."

General Eisenhower

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, saying that he would confine his views to policy as opposed to any specific plan, said:

"There are certain truths which I feel must be widely and definitely understood before any logical approach to this problem is possible. Some that seem most important to me are:

"a. In spite of all technological advances, numbers (great strength in all arms, land, sea and air) are vitally important in war and America's approved military system must aim at the rapid development, after the beginning of any serious war, of the country's maximum potentialities in leadership, manpower, equipment, technique and industrial capacity.

"b. Fairness to the country and to the individual's chances of survival in war demand that each able bodied citizen receive in time of peace a thorough grounding in technique, discipline and understanding of the citizen's obligations in time of emergency.

"c. Integration of the means for waging war is vitally essential. There is no such thing as separate land, sea and air war. We have proved over and over again in Africa and Europe that, through real integration, forces of the several arms and services multiply rather than merely add their separate tactical effects. Organization and training procedure must be such as to provide the necessary specialization in techniques in the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces, all of which must be co-equal in the organizational scheme, but must also be such as to facilitate integration.

"d. Efficiency must be attained with maximum economy. This means:

"(1) Expensive duplication must be ruthlessly eliminated.

"(2) The great forces necessary in war must be produced through a citizen training system in time of peace; that is, with minimum-sized professional nucleus and maximum capacity for training the national manpower. Individuals under training must recognize that the period involved is one of education and training. Pay must be nominal. There must be no attempt to compete with industry in the matter of wages. The training is an obligation to the state and to the individual himself."

Admiral Nimitz

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander of Naval Forces in the Pacific Theater, pointed to the destructiveness of future wars and the shrinking of distances as requiring increased readiness. He said:

"Due to increasingly rapid transportation and communications the long distances separating North America from Europe and the Far East are being telescoped. The protection against sudden attack which those distances formerly afforded us is disappearing. New weapons used in this war have the potentiality of being applied against the continental United States from far distant areas. It is a military fact that the airplane and the potentialities of the rocket have rendered the continental United States vulnerable to direct assault.

"I believe we have fought the last war in which our homeland will be spared the violence of our enemies. Unless the American people are willing to risk witnessing the devastation of our coastal cities as Warsaw, Berlin, Manila and Tokyo have been devastated, enactment of this legislation is imperative. We must be prepared to defend ourselves, and we must be prepared to resist with maximum power in a minimum of time. Universal military training would help materially to make that possible."

General Tompkins

The general plans for the post-war Army were explained to the committee by Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, of the War Department General Staff. Excerpts from his testimony follow:

Larger Regular Army

"Although the War Department does not advocate a large standing Army, it does not believe that we should ever revert to the inadequate regular Army strength which existed prior to the commencement of World War II. In 1935, for example, we could have placed all the regular Army in the continental United States, including the non-combat elements, in the Yankee Stadium and still have had empty seats. We will need a real force, one several times the size of the Army in 1935.

Reserve and National Guard

"In addition to the regular Army component, the War Department plan contemplates the retention of our two reserve components of the Army provided for in the National Defense Act—the National Guard and the Organized Reserve.

"The National Guard has performed and should continue to perform the dual function as (1) the instrument of security for individual states in time of peace, and (2) as an instrument of security for the whole nation in time of war. It is our first line of reserve in an emergency and it has again demonstrated its worth in the present war.

"Reserve officers provided for in the National Defense Act would not only be used to furnish the great majority of the officers of the Organized Reserve units, but would also largely assist in the very important function of training the young men undergoing universal military training. The Reserve officers themselves would be greatly benefited by receiving training in command, which they had very little opportunity to do from 1920 to 1940. Since the most important duty of our Reserve officers at the time of a general mobilization is the training of citizen soldiers, such training would contribute much to the efficiency of the over-all military establishment.

Commissions in Regular Army

"Another opportunity should be offered the graduates of universal military training—that is, give opportunities to obtain commissions in the regular Army. Following the past practice of not limiting our supply of regular Army officers to West Point graduates, reserve officers who attain their commissions, either through ROTC or an OCS system, should be permitted to accept active duty and be eligible for selection as regular officers. Rather than commissioning people in the regular Army directly from the regular Army ranks, it would be desirable for regular Army enlisted men to attend the same OCS and receive reserve commissions and be eligible for active duty and selection as regular officers. Furthermore it is suggested for the consideration of the Congress that the young men who receive appointments as cadets at the United States Military Academy under the methods prescribed by law, should be selected only from the young men of the country who have completed their year of training and who have demonstrated adequate ability and leadership qualities."

Admiral Halsey

Admiral W. F. Halsey, USN, commanding the Third Fleet in the Pacific, laid an eleven-point program of requirements for a post-war policy, as follows:

"Our post-war policy must provide national armed forces strong enough to preserve our tangible and intangible treasures. If we are to stick to our American determinations that no enemy may set foot on our shores, then we must face the fact that in event of conflict we must carry war to the enemy's territory—which, translated into business talk means invasion of the enemy's territory or sphere. I list here the subpolicies that I believe to be necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Key Policy previously stated.

"I. Maintain a Navy strong enough to strike and disrupt any enemy sea-air plan before it can be executed.

"II. Maintain a Marine Corps, empowered as it is by the Constitution to protect our

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Mark Watson's analysis of the lessons of the Allied victory in Europe? Post-war retention of the AAF, AGF and ASF set-up?

Full text of War Department's approved policies for the National Guard of the United States?

Overseas discharges authorized?

ETO five-point educational program?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

Army and Navy Journal 1295

June 23, 1945

interests overseas, in sufficient strength to spearhead our inevitable overseas attack.

"III. Maintain Naval Amphibious Forces adequate to transport an initial effective overseas attack.

"IV. Maintain a Naval Aviation component adequate to ensure the U. S. maintaining control of the air over our sea communications and adequate to successfully play its role in the defeat of any probably enemy in the theater of contact.

"V. Maintain an army, full equipped, in sufficient force to (a) defend our territory and (b) to invade enemy territory on a schedule determined by appropriate War Plans.

"VI. Maintain sea transport and merchant shipping—by subsidy if necessary—adequate to support the overseas operations envisaged by accepted plans.

"VII. Establish universal military training to ensure the perpetuation of realistic ideals, and to permit most rapid expansion of forces in event of conflict.

"VIII. Insist on full and absolute control of all bases needed for the operation and support of our forces in order to prevent even initial successes by potential enemies.

"IX. Insist on the United States' inherent prime importance in Pacific affairs, and insist on freedom from interference by nations not contributing, or contributing less, to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

"X. Unify operational control of all U. S. armed forces. (My recommendations on this subject were separately submitted to the Richardson Committee, and I urge that they be scanned in connection with this letter.) Initially, operational control of all forces of all services should be vested in a naval officer if U. S. policy is to carry the war—(overseas)—to the enemy.

"XI. No peace treaty should be signed with Japan. We should keep a 'Terrier Force' at the rat hole until we know that Japan is both impotent, contrite, and willing to play ball in accordance with decent rules."

Admiral Jacobs

Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, Chief of Naval Personnel, presented to the Committee the Navy Department's views on the operation of the proposed system. He proposed a year's training, emphasizing that it should be considered as "training" and not as "conscripted," and that it be given between the ages of 17 and 20 years. He proposed that there be very few exemptions. Excerpts from his testimony follow:

"It does not seem desirable that any substitute training be permitted. Attendance at the naval and military academies, military schools or colleges, N.R.O.T.C. candidacy or a professional education in medicine, dentistry, engineering and the like should not be permitted to take the place of training.

"Pay—The Navy feels that trainees should be paid, but that their pay should be less than that of enlisted men of the lowest pay grade, since they would not be subject to the risk of peacetime operational requirements. In all other respects during the training period they should receive the same benefits and perquisites as an enlisted man of the lowest pay grade with similar length of service.

"Officer Training—While the proposed universal military training program is not designed to train officers, the question of officer procurement is so closely related that it is perhaps in order to say a word here about our plans on this subject.

"The year of training would provide not only a reservoir of experienced enlisted men but also many candidates for officer training. To supply officers for the reserve component, the Navy would rely principally upon men who finished college, including the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps and completed a summer cruise. They would be commissioned as ensigns but could qualify for promotion by completing further cruises. It is intended to amplify and expand the N. R. O. T. C. in the light of experience gained in the present war."

Vice Adm. Fitch

The complexity of building up a force of trained technicians to operate the Naval air force was stressed by Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, who said:

"Building up this force of trained men is a task which had to be done before we were ready to conduct the war necessary for the security of the United States. Even under the stress of emergency it was a heartbreakingly slow task. At the end of 1941 there were 15,500 skilled aviation ratings in the Navy. A year later there were 62,000. It was not until the end of 1943, after two long years of war, that we had trained 143,000 and were approaching the minimum number required to support our naval air tasks. Thank God, gentlemen, time was granted us to carry on this training. Can we be sure, if another such emergency should arise, that time again will be available?

"If, in 1941, there had been available to us not millions of untrained recruits, but equal numbers of men who had undergone at least basic training in the military skills necessary (Please turn to Next Page)

Universal Military Training

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to defend their country, the situation would have been far different. If, under these circumstances, we had been forced to go to war, there can be little doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that we could have brought our great force to bear far sooner, that the war would have been greatly shortened and there would have been an incalculable saving of lives and suffering."

Chaplain Miller

Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Luther Miller, Acting Chief of Chaplains of the Army, told that committee, "I am thoroughly convinced that far from being a menace to the moral and spiritual life of America, the proposed program of universal military training could serve to support and extend the efforts of the home, the church, and the community to enrich the character of our youth." Continuing, he said:

"I would like to consider the whole question in terms of the opportunity presented to the spiritual forces of America by such a program as is contemplated in universal military training. Can anyone doubt the magnitude of the opportunity? Into our training camps, each year would flow a million young men from all sections of the country and from all walks of life. It humbles one to consider the challenge of this potential congregation of one million boys. It is sobering for us to recall that barely fifty per cent of these men would be even nominal church members. That means five hundred thousand lads with no religious background to say nothing of the large percentage of the nominal church members whose faith needs to be deepened and strengthened and their spiritual experience enlarged. If ours is to be a God-fearing people true to the religious principles upon which our nation was founded, it is essential that we reach these men."

Brig. Gen. Palmer

Asserting that compulsory peacetime military training is a modern adaptation of a plan prepared by General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. John McCa. Palmer, USA, of the Office of the Chief of Staff, told the committee that the proposed plan contains "no trace of peacetime conscription." He said:

"Conscription according to the definition

UNITED STATES ARMY

in our standard dictionaries is a 'compulsory enlistment or enrollment for military or naval service.' The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff agree that our young men should be called to the colors for training only in special training units and that they are not to be subject, in those units or elsewhere, to military service. After their training they will be free to enter the regular Army, the National Guard or the Organized Reserves as volunteers but they are not to have any further obligatory service or training except in a national emergency especially proclaimed by Congress. Their call to service under such action by Congress might then be defined as conscription but it would be wartime conscription and not peacetime conscription. Under our system, men have been, are and will be liable to compulsory military service in wartime whether they are trained or not. The primary purpose of universal military training is to see to it that, hereafter, America's young men are to be trained before they become subject to compulsory military service."

Dental Officers' Command Right

To grant Dental officers of the Army the right to command within the entire Medical Department, a right they have had only in their own corps heretofore, the House has this week passed, and sent to the President, S. 916.

By the enactment of this bill, recognition would be given to the qualification of Dental officers to exercise command not only in their own corps but also in the other corps of the Army Medical Department, and Congress believes, will provide more flexible and efficient operation of that Department.

Commissioned in POA

Army Hdqrs., POA, Ft. Shafter, T. H. —One hundred and fifty warrant officers and enlisted men received direct appointments as second lieutenants in the Army of the United States during May, Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, announced.

BUY BONDS NOW!

61 Divisions in Europe

Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany — The 61 U. S. divisions which comprised the ground force combat strength in the 6th, 12th and 21st Army Groups when the war against Germany ended included 42 infantry divisions, 15 armored divisions and four airborne divisions. Heretofore, it had only been announced that there were 60 divisions facing Germany on the Continent when the war ended.

The total Allied ground strength in the West by armies, corps and divisions at the end of the war:

	U. S.	Britain	Canada	France	Poland
Armies	5	1	1	1	0
Corps	16	4	12	1	0
Infantry Divisions.....	42	8	3	8	0
Armored Divisions.....	15	4	2	3	1
Airborne Divisions.....	4	2	0	0	0

The eight Allied armies were the U. S. First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and 15th; the Second British, the Canadian First and the French First.

The 42 U. S. Infantry divisions were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 35th, 36th, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 63rd, 65th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 75th, 76th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 87th, 89th, 90th, 94th, 95th, 97th, 98th, 100th, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, and 106th.

The 15 U. S. armored divisions were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 20th.

The four airborne divisions were the 13th, 17th, 82nd and 101st.

Meanwhile it has been announced that assignments of 23 of the 61 American divisions under General Eisenhower's command at the end of the war in Europe have been decided, leaving 38 with their future status unannounced.

The 82d Airborne Division will garrison the American zone in Berlin; the 29th Infantry Division will remain in its present location. The 28th Infantry Division is in the Rhenish Palatinate, which may be assigned to French control. In that case the 28th would be redeployed.

The 66th Division has been assigned to operate the Marseilles staging area.

The 75th Division will operate an assembly area command where troops are processed for redeployment. The 106th will guard German prisoners remaining in American hands.

Divisions being returned to the United States for transfer to the Pacific are the 2d, 5th, 44th, 86th, 87th, 95th, 97th, and 104th Infantry and the 13th Armored.

The 4th and 8th Infantry Divisions also are returning home, but whether they will go to the Pacific has not been announced.

Hdq., ETO—Two more infantry divisions—the 4th and the 8th—are being shipped to the United States. This makes a total of 8 infantry divisions in the process of being redeployed from the ETO.

By-passing the Assembly Area Command at Reims, the 4th and 8th will proceed directly to Le Havre staging areas, where the 8th is scheduled to arrive this ETO.

week and the 4th between June 24 and 26. Infantry Divisions already ordered home include: the 2nd, 5th, 44th, 87th, 97th, 86th, 95th and 104th. The last four are either already en route to the U. S. or will debark by the end of June.

ASF Assignments

The following officers, recently returned from overseas (ETO) have been reassigned to Hq., ASF:

Lt. Col. A. W. Allen, Jr. to Distribution Division
Lt. Col. J. O. Gerot to Distribution Division
Lt. Col. Guy O. DeYoung, Jr. to Distribution Division
Lt. Col. E. M. Sleecker to Requirements & Stock Control Div.
Lt. Col. W. H. Lippincott to Storage Division
Lt. Col. R. L. McKee to Mobilization Division
Col. E. T. Conley, Jr. to Maintenance Division
Col. C. E. Morrison to Mobilization Division
Col. Christopher C. Strawn to Distribution Division
Col. Charles F. O'Riordan to Planning Division
Lt. Col. Shelly C. Hughes to Planning Division
Lt. Col. Bernard C. Knestrick to Requirements & Stock Control Div.

Air Power Against Japs

Stating that our air power can and will destroy industrial Japan, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding general of the XXI Bomber Command of the Twentieth Air Force, told a Washington press conference this week that the 1,000 plane raids on Japan will soon be a reality.

General LeMay, in Washington this week with members of his staff for important staff conferences, pointed out that bomb tonnages of the number of B-29s taking part in the present missions over Japan compares now with that of the 1,000 plane missions over Germany.

Five major cities of Japan are already substantially destroyed, he said, and bases already built or planned will be sufficient to extinguish their industry. There is no indication, he added, that the Japanese are capable of rebuilding their destroyed industry in the way Germany did during earlier phases of the air bombardment.

Regular Army Nominations

The following nominations in the Regular Army were sent to the Senate 18 June:

To Be 2nd Lts. Air Corps
Elmer Resides Haslett.
Bernard Moran James.
Transfers
To Finance Department—Capt. Joseph Cobb Stancook, Inf. (temp. lieutenant).
To Signal Corps—Lt. Col. Chester Arthur Carlsen, Inf. (temp. col.).
To Cavalry—1st Lt. John Fuller Davis, Jr., Inf. (temp. maj.).
To Infantry—Lt. Col. William Leonard Ritter, AGD (temp. brig. gen.).
1st Lt. William Robert Hughes, FA (temp. capt.).
1st Lt. Joseph Barry Yost, CAC (temp. lt. col.).
To Air Corps—2nd Lt. David Mortimer Falk, CWS (temp. 1st lieutenant).

Pay Of Combat Enlisted Medics

By the passage this week by the House of H.R. 2477, certain enlisted men of the Medical Corps of the Army on duty under combat conditions are that much nearer to receiving additional recognition to the extent of \$10 per month for service carried on under combat conditions. To qualify for the extra pay they must have been awarded the Medical Badge. Enactment of the legislation would place them on a par with Infantry troops on duty under combat conditions.

In the course of debating the bill in the House, Representative Harness, Ind., a recent visitor to a committee in Europe, said they had "found that some of the infantrymen who draw the extra \$10 pay, quite frequently would pool their extra pay and award it to the medical-aid men serving with them in the front line."

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As you may have guessed from the headline—Buick powers the Liberator.

As of June first, Buick factories and Buick people have sent forth approximately 75,000 Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, destined with few exceptions to find their places in the four nacelles of these far-ranging B-24 bombers.

It has been a proud assignment, and a solemn one.

For our pride has been tempered by the constant knowledge that men's lives sometimes would depend on the way we here at home did our share of the job.

So our pride isn't in the numbers—important though volume may be to victory. It's in the way letters have been coming back from men who fly these B-24 bombers—men who take time off from the grim chore of fighting to tell us that those "B's" in the Liberators' bonnets are making good.

There's something pretty wonderful about having such a great gang for friends.

BUICK POWERS THE LIBERATOR

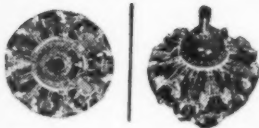


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BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS



Other Jobs on BUICK'S Work-Sheet

In addition to supplying all the engines for the Liberator, Buick is now producing the Pratt & Whitney engines shown at left. At the top is a heavy-duty power plant developed for use in the cargo-carrying twin-engine Douglas C-47. The engine at the bottom goes into the big 4-engine Douglas Skymaster—the C-74 military transport that doubles as troop carrier and ambulance plane.



Recommend Fleet Food Chief
(Continued from First Page)

try to single out those packed prior to 1944, to be put into immediate consumption at the galley where found or transferred elsewhere.

4. That a staff trained in nutrition be given responsibility for making up a menu guide for use at district levels.

5. Continuous research.

6. That commissary officers be made more conscious of the need for delivering food hot and palatable.

7. A recruiting and training program for cooks and bakers.

Retired Navy Officers' Billets

The House has passed this week S. 58, as amended by the House Naval Committee, providing that officers of the Regular Navy on the retired list and Naval Reserve officers on the retired list when placed on active duty may be appointed temporarily to grades or ranks in a branch or corps different from that in which retired. The bill as passed by the Senate applied only to retired Reserve officers and will now be returned to the Senate for its consideration.

The purpose of the bill is to use such officers on active duty in some new line in which they have become educated since retirement.

Submariners Needed

There is a continued demand for a limited number of enlisted personnel to meet the particular requirements for submarine duty, the Navy Department disclosed this week.

It was stated that certain requirements and improvements in the standards which personnel must meet in order to be suitable for submarine duty have recently been found necessary, these include:

1. Be a volunteer for sea duty in submarines, accompanied by a signed statement.
2. Be a high school graduate, preferably, but those having passed eighth grade schooling may also apply.
3. Not give evidence of emotional or mental instability or immaturity.

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS**Would Change Navy Uniform**

Senator William Langer (R. N.Dak.) told the Senate this week that he has received the support of Majority Leader Barkley for proposed legislation to change the design of the Navy uniform.

Senator Langer said that since the introduction of his bill S. 1082 he had received communications from all over the nation and the world urging that he press for action on the measure.

"Everyone will agree that the present uniform for the Navy enlisted personnel has been the source of almost continuous complaint and criticism," Senator Langer said. "The rank and file of the enlisted men feel that a uniform based upon British design, commemorating principally British tradition, is completely out of place in our great and powerful American Navy."

Commenting upon Senator Barkley's support of the measure, Senator Langer said:

"I know very well that when the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky takes the lead in such a battle as this the issue of the battle becomes more favorable to us. When Senators read the letters on the subject, and find what the men themselves have to say, I know they will do what they can to see that the enlisted men in the Navy receive the uniforms to which they are entitled."

"If the brass hats are so determined to retain this apparently ridiculous ensemble," he said, "then I believe, in good sportsmanship they themselves should lead and show the way in which a uniform based on the tradition referred to could be worn gracefully, with dignity, and good taste."

USS Harden and Lamson Back

The USS Harden and the USS Lamson are back in action again, the Navy Department announced this week. The vessels have, since early December, taken devastating blows during the invasion of the Philippines. However, despite heavy damage, they limped their way back to the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., under their own steam.

The crippled destroyers were dubbed the "Twins" by the shipyard workers when both came into the yard the same day within a few hours.

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Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced:

Brig. Gen. William A. Worton, from Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to overseas.
Col. Herbert P. Becker, from Headquarters to overseas.

Col. Samuel A. Woods, Jr., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Portsmouth, N. H.
Col. Joseph A. Russell, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Col. Merlin F. Schneider, from San Diego Area to Klamath Falls, Ore.

Col. John S. Letcher, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. George O. Van Orden, from Klamath Falls, Ore., to overseas.

Col. William L. Bales, to retired list, to continue on active duty.

Lt. Col. Robert E. Galer, from MarFairWest to Corpus Christi, Tex.

Lt. Col. Arthur L. Andrews, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. William M. Hudson, from Headquarters to overseas.

Lt. Col. Marvin C. Stewart, from Quantico, Va., to overseas.

Lt. Col. William I. Phipps, from San Diego Area to overseas.

Lt. Col. Charles W. McCoy, from overseas to temporary duty San Diego Area, on completion to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. George B. Wilson, Jr., from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Carlton A. Fisher, from San Francisco to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Donald M. Weller, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. James C. Bigler, from San Diego Area to overseas.

Lt. Col. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr., from Headquarters to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Francis S. Kieren's orders from Louisville, Ky., to be relieved from active duty revoked.

Lt. Col. John W. Colton, Jr.'s orders from Camp Pendleton, Calif., to be relieved from active duty revoked.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Parker's orders to Cherry Point, N. C., revoked. Ordered overseas.

Lt. Col. Sidney S. Wade, from overseas to San Diego Area.

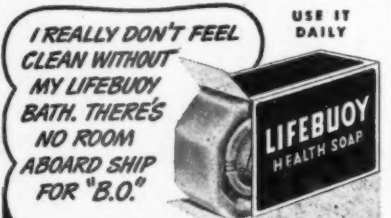
Naval Fire Power

To meet the increasing ferocity of Japanese resistance successfully, and still keep loss of American life at a minimum, the United States must be prepared to concentrate unprecedented fire power against points of resistance, Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, Jr., USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said this week.

Appearing on a nation-wide hook-up, Admiral Hussey told a radio audience that the faster we pour munitions at the Japs the more American lives will be saved.

"The Navy has been preparing for this," Admiral Hussey said; "production figures tell the story. In 1942, we averaged \$29,210,411 a month for all types of ammunition."

Admiral Hussey said that at Tarawa alone the Navy used 3,000 tons of gun ammunition. The Marshalls, he said, took 16,000 tons. In the Marianas, the Navy fired 36,000 tons before Tinian, Guam and Saipan were ours, and it took 16,000 tons to subdue "Little Iwo Jima."

**Navy Bomb Disposal**

Navy Mine and Bomb Disposal Units, newly-organized at the war's start, have effectively countered enemy attack and taken their own offensive in an epic of ingenuity and daring, the Navy Department states.

Four parent Mobile Explosives Investigation Units in England, the Mediterranean, Central and Southwest Pacific, have coordinated the work of approximately 500 officer and enlisted specialists in gathering intelligence and disposing of enemy explosive weapons.

Sent to observe the development of British mine disposal in 1939-40, Comdr. Stephen M. Archer, USN, and Comdr. Odale D. Waters, USN, then Lieutenants, shared and profited from English anxiety during the weeks of German magnetic-mine blockade of United Kingdom ports.

Mine Disposal Units have provided detailed information on Jap torpedoes with a series of recoveries beginning at Pearl Harbor. Depth charges and depth bombs menacing navigation have been recovered or countermined in numerous heroic feats. Crashed planes and torpedoed freighters have been salvaged. Navy Bomb Disposal Units have been among the first to land on European and Pacific objectives, have quickly cleared captured airfields of dud bombs, projectiles, and land mines. Areas like Manila have undergone concerted Navy-Army "ground-sweeping" in a matter of days.

Naval Air Reorganization

Reorganization changes in the offices of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) and the Aviation Division of the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, designed to separate aviation planning from implementation, have been announced by the Navy Department.

Although purely administrative and not intended to shift personnel the new order will better channelize responsibilities and duties in connection with the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the aeronautic organization.

Under the new regulations the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations is charged with the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the naval aeronautic operating force included within the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea-frontier forces of the Navy.

To carry forward the functions of the DCNO the regulations call for the establishment of 12 divisions and directors as follows: Aviation Progress Section; Aviation logistics Implementation; Aviation Logistics plans; Head of the Military Characteristics Section; Aviation Information and Security Section; Director of the Aircraft Division; Director of Aviation Personnel Division; Director of the Aviation Training Division; Director of the Flight Division; Director of the Aviation Bases Division; Director of the Naval Air Transport Service Division; and Director of Aviation, Marine Corps.

Navy Flight Nurses Cited

Letters of Commendation have been received on the following Navy Flight Nurses, from the Commanding Officer, Forward Area, Central Pacific, Air Evacuation Squadron Two:

Lt. Emily G. Purvis (NC) USN.
Lt. Stella C. Makar (NC) USN.
Lt. (jg) Myrtle E. Hanna (NC) USN.
Lt. (jg) Kathryn Van Wagner (NC) USNR.
Lt. (jg) Dorothy J. Doll (NC) USNR.
Lt. (jg) Evelyn A. Schretenthaler (NC) USNR.

Lt. (jg) Mary U. Leahy (NC) USN.
Lt. (jg) Lucille M. Gemme (NC) USNR.
Ens. Gwendolyn M. Jensen (NC) USNR.
Ens. Norma M. Harrison (NC) USNR.
Ens. Jane L. Kendelgh (NC) USNR.
Ens. Gweneth L. Nolan (NC) USNR.

Navy Ration Values

Effective 1 July 1945 Navy ration values for fiscal year 1946 have been set as follows:

Commuted and Leave rations 65 cents.
Hospital ration 80 cents.
Midshipmen ration 85 cents.

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Sea and Foreign Duty Pay

Effective 1 July, 1945, the Navy Department has announced changes in Sea and Foreign Service Duty Pay.

Important departures from existing regulations are found in the definition of sea duty for the 10 and 20 per cent increase in pay. These have been amended in several important respects.

Sea duty for pay purposes is defined as:

(a) Service performed in a vessel pursuant to orders issued by competent authority, including periods of temporary additional duty in such vessel even though primary duty is shore duty, and duty as regular or relief crew of any vessel, while still attached to a vessel or assigned to duty as regular or relief crew for not exceeding 30 consecutive days when on temporary additional duty ashore except as provided in paragraph (d) below.

(b) Service while assigned to duty with armed-guard crews, communication groups, convoy groups, amphibious force, Fleet Marine Force, or mobile hospital units at all times when actually serving in vessels and while still assigned to such duty for not exceeding 30 consecutive days based ashore immediately following such service on board vessels.

(c) Service performed by instructors and students at surface ship or submarine schools for days actually under way outside of inland waters as defined by chapter 55, U. S. Navy Regulations.

(d) Service performed by all personnel attached to ship-based aviation units, including periods temporarily based ashore; service performed by personnel under flight orders attached to fleet, sea-frontier, or local defense units; service performed by personnel under flight orders attached to the Naval Air Transport Service for periods of flights beyond the continental limits of the United States.

It is further provided that:

No person shall be considered to be on sea duty for pay purposes:

(a) While assigned to or serving with shore-based administrative or maintenance organizations of any unit except when coming under the provisions of paragraph 3(a) and (c).

(b) While attached to receiving ships or station ships.

(c) While attached to or serving in a vessel which is not in commission, or one that

is restricted to service within the inland waters of the United States, or in a non-self-propelled vessel, except for days on which such vessel, by order of competent authority, actually operates outside of those waters, as defined by chapter 55, U. S. Navy Regulations.

Navy Absences and Desertions

Changes in the regulations affecting punishments involving absences and desertion, and mitigation of General Court Martial sentences, have been announced by the Navy Department.

The new order cancels and supersedes all other existing directives which may be in conflict with it.

According to the new policy in cases where preliminary investigation, or evidence adduced at the trial indicate circumstances in the particular case which in the opinion of the commanding officer or convening authority indicate the ends of justice would be better served by a lesser or greater punishment than that prescribed, such action may be taken. Any departure from these policies must be affirmatively stated by separate letter attached to the record of the case.

Partial text of the new regulations follows:

A. First offenses:

(1) Absence over leave:

Less than 11 days: Mast or deck court.
Between 11 and 30 days: Summary court.
Over 30 days: General court.

(2) Absence without leave:

Less than 1 day: Mast or deck court.
Between 1 and 10 days: Summary court.
Over 10 days: General court.

(3) Desertion: All men absent over leave or without leave for more than 45 days will be tried for desertion. The charge of desertion shall be made in cases involving less than 46 days if there is evidence of desertion other than length of absence and/or apprehension and/or breaking arrest.

Second absence offense: (a) Offenders who for first absence offense have been punished at mast or convicted by deck court, will be tried by summary court; (b) offenders who for first absence offense have been convicted by summary court will be tried by general court unless the second offense is absence less than 48 hours, in which event the type of court will be discretionary but not less than a summary court.

Third absence offense: Third offenders shall be tried by general court unless the absence

is less than 48 hours, in which event the type of court shall be discretionary, but not less than a summary court.

None of the foregoing shall preclude the trial by general court-martial of repeated absence offenders regardless of the length of absence.

Missing ship or mobile unit: Where a man has missed the sailing of his ship or mobile unit, adequate disciplinary action is mandatory and, except under extenuating circumstances trial by general court-martial is considered appropriate, regardless of the length of absence.

The Department considers that for desertion cases a sentence of at least 3 years' confinement plus the length of absence is appropriate.

Convening authorities should take the following action, as appropriate, in cases where men are found guilty of absence over or without leave (as distinguished from desertion):

Confinement as adjudged to be mitigated so that the part of the sentence relating to confinement will be:

For absence up to 50 days.....	12 months
For absence of 60 to 89 days.....	18 months
For absence of 90 to 119 days.....	24 months
For absence of 120 to 149 days.....	30 months
For absence of 150 days and over..	3 years

Men Must Be Qualified

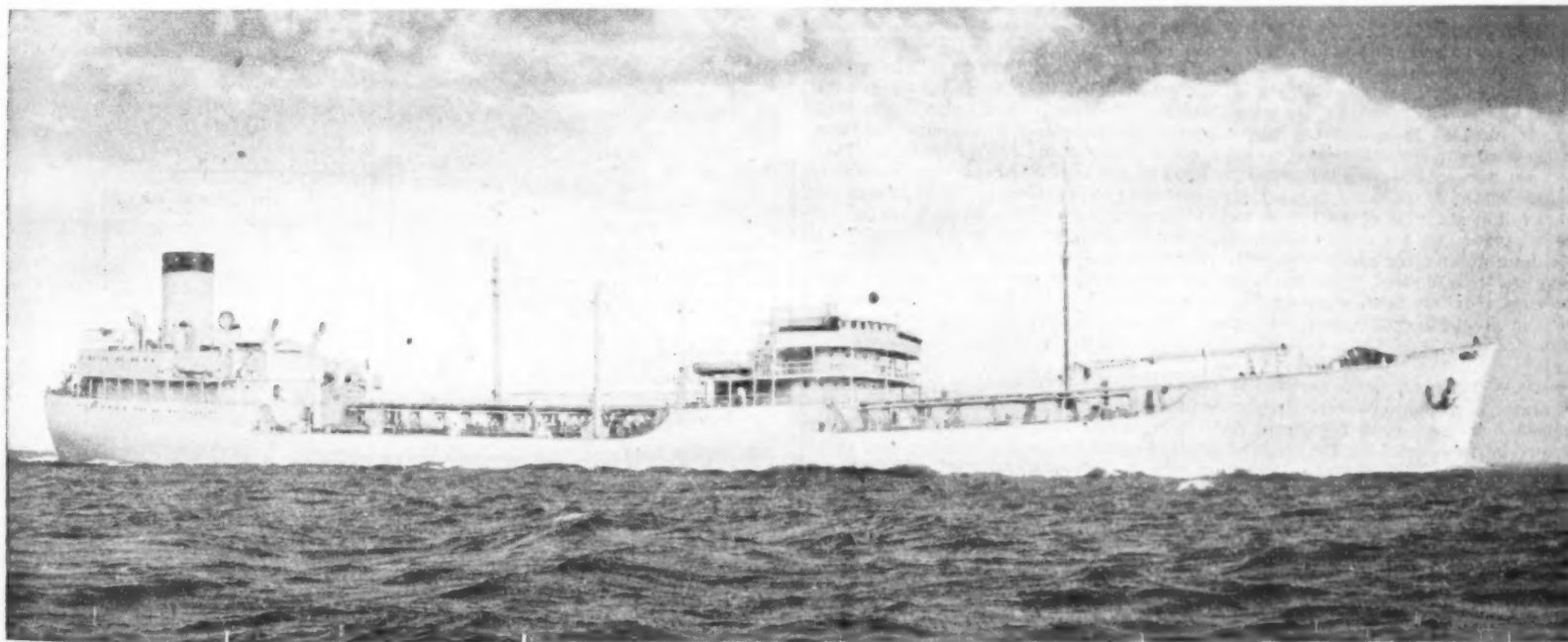
It is the responsibility of every commanding officer to ascertain that men advanced are in fact fully qualified, with respect to required written examinations and indoctrination in all practical factors, the Navy Department said this week.

In making the announcement the Department said that many instances have come to the attention of the Bureau of Personnel, where enlisted men have been made petty officers although not fully qualified in rating.

"While this situation may be primarily attributable to the rapid expansion which the Navy has undergone," the Department said, "with corresponding advancement of inexperienced personnel who were not given the opportunity to fully qualify professionally due to the urgent need for petty officers, it can not be considered exclusively so."

Air power was never put to better use than in the speedy return of wounded and sick fighters. In 1944, the ATC evacuated 525,000 men. We, whose war job is to produce aviation fuels as well as other war petroleum products, are proud of the fact that planes save lives as well as win battles.

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 20, 1863.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1945

"We have learned that survival depends upon a universal effort, a gathering together of all energies for a single purpose."—UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

FLEET Admiral Nimitz reports our occupation of Okinawa as complete. Thus has been brought to a successful conclusion a sanguinary battle that lasted 82 long and bloody days. For us the victory was costly, for the Japanese it is disastrous. Premier Suzuki told his people that the struggle would be decisive, and he knew whereof he spoke. As a naval officer, he realized the strategic importance of this island which is only 325 miles from Kyushu, 500 miles from the Tushima Straits and Korea, 525 miles from Shanghai, 325 miles from Formosa, and with Guam and Iwo Jima, forms the base of a triangle, the sides of which run a little more than 800 miles to Yokohama and Tokyo. In such a central position, and from a secure base with a sheltered harbor and landing fields, our Fleet, its planes and submarines, and our Army Air Forces will be able to intensify the bombing of Japanese cities and industry, tighten the blockade of the homeland and further curtail the arrival of essential imports from the vanishing co-prosperity sphere the Nips had seized and dreamed to hold. Already our planes and submarines have appeared over and in the Tushima Straits and the Sea of Japan, mining harbors and attacking traffic. These operations will be vastly increased, and thus communications between the main islands and the Japanese Armies in Manchuria and China will be lessened and eventually terminated. Hemmed in, the remnant of the Japanese Navy has deemed it unwise to contact our forces, and has sought to play the role of a Fleet in Being, but now as a result of our close dispositions it can do no more than make a suicide dash and in so doing even then it runs the risk of suffering damage from our mines, and certainly from our planes and submarines. Thus have been gained advantages which our Joint Chiefs of Staff anticipated when it decided that after Guam and Iwo Jima, we should seize Okinawa. That our roll of casualties is high, that it includes those fighting battle leaders Buckner and Evans, and 11,000 to 12,000 dead soldiers, sailors and marines, all of whom added new lustre to our Flag, that our wounded number between 34,000 and 35,000, that 30 of our ships were sunk and more than 45 damaged, this is the price we had to pay. Heavy as it is, though our tears fall as we think of our losses, and our sympathy goes forth to the bereaved and the wounded, yet we must realize that we have proved anew to our enemy that our determination to conquer them is relentless, and that they cannot escape the doom we have in store for them. They have seen us cross the broad Pacific to their doorstep, they have seen our strategy vindicated both in the points of our selection and the method and manner of our attack. Okinawa in both respects is but the forerunner of the powerful blows for them which now are in the making.

THE War Department's decision to offer all officers of the Army of the United States, except officers of the Regular Army, commissions in the Reserve Corps in the highest temporary rank held upon relief from active duty, must be a forerunner of correlative policies for the Regular Establishment. If such is not the case there arises the probability of grave discriminations in the post-war National Defense establishment. As the situation now stands, without further elaboration of the Department's policy, any officer of the Army of the United States—and that includes all those who entered from the Reserve Corps and the National Guard and who since have been promoted to higher grades in the Army of the United States, as well as those commissioned through Officer Candidate Schools or directly from civil life—may, if he is otherwise qualified, be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps in his highest temporary rank. On the other hand, the officers of the Regular Establishment who have been advanced in temporary grades in the Army of the United States will be required to return to their lower permanent ranks in the Regular post-war organization. In anticipation of this anomalous situation the War Department has stated that when young reserve officers with their higher grades return to temporary active duty "some temporary adjustment in rank probably will have to be made." Under such conditions, the higher rank to be given to Reserve Officers would be in the nature of "Mex" or "Brevet" rank and would be of little value to the officers receiving it. Another problem arises in connection with the proposed post-war reconstitution and expansion of the National Guard of the United States. Unless some provision is made for higher ranks for Guardsmen there is likely to arise a situation wherein former members of the State units will elect to accept higher commissions in the Reserves rather than return to lower grades in the National Guard and hope for later promotions. This problem already is giving some concern to State officers planning recruitment of their officer personnel. A genuine over-all study of the problem as it affects all categories of the National Defense team is underway. It should develop a policy that will treat all components on an equal basis and contribute to the present morale of those looking toward their post-war careers as well as to the building up of the strong system of defense we will need to preserve the peace we will win.

Service Humor

Within Wheels

When Mister McInerney, B-1 plebe, was asked to distinguish between a gun and a howitzer at supper one night, Mister Mac came through with, "Sir, a gun is a weapon you fire from your shoulder, but a howitzer has wheels of its own."

—Pointer

Definition

She's such a gold digger she even purses her lips when she kisses you.

—Scuttlebutt

Clear

"I got a 16-page letter from Lucy."

"What did she say?"

"She said she would tell me the news when she sees me."

—Pointer

R-Day

A sailor traveling thru the Texas Panhandle en route to a new assignment got into a conversation with an old settler and his son at the railroad station. "Looks as if we might have some rain," remarked the sailor.

"I hope so," replied the native. "Not so much for myself as for the boy here. I've seen rain."

—Lt. Warren Sentinel

Bang

Sgt.: "Private Mills, what did you do before you came here?"

Mills: "Accounting. I kept books."

Sgt. (sneering): "White collar job, eh? Mending pages, dusting desks and sharpening pencils, I suppose."

Mills: "No, we kept an old sergeant for those chores."

—Daily Mabry Observer

Hazy

Mac had been walking down the street with one foot in the gutter and the other on the sidewalk. He was not getting along very well. After about a half mile, he met the M.P.

"You're drunk," said the M.P.

"Thank goodness," he replied, "I thought that I was lame."

—Daily Mabry Observer

Stymied

When the flood was over and Noah had freed all the animals he returned to the ark to make sure all had left.

He found two snakes in the corner, weeping.

"What's the matter?" Noah asked.

The snakes replied: "You told us to go forth and multiply upon the earth, and we are both adders."

—Armored News

Reaction

A ship's gunner, home on leave, was sitting with his cat before the fire. His wife had to go visit some relatives and warned him to keep an eye on the fire.

She went out. The gunner fell asleep. Two hours passed. The fire died. The wife returned. She took one look at her husband snoring before the dead fire, and screamed: "Fire!"

The husband leapt to attention, tore open the door of the oven, rammed in the cat, slammed the door, and cried, "Number One gun ready!"

—Seahorse

Reasons

As a rule, women diet to retain their girlish figures or their boyish husbands.

—Pointer

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

G.M.—Warrant officers or enlisted men are entitled to enter the U. S. Soldiers' Home after 20 or more years of honest and faithful service. Apply by letter to the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington 13, D. C.

A.A.G.—The address of the Reserve Officers' Association is: 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue, N W, Washington, D. C.

P. E. C.—Upon reaching the age of 17½ years, you may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps with an unassigned status. When you reach 18 years of age, you will receive an assignment in the Army of the United States.

G. S.—Upon retirement or release from active duty, you are entitled to transportation of your household goods to your home. This is in addition to the one move allowed for a permanent change of station while on active duty.

A. B. A.—Leaves granted to officers, under W. D. Circular 118, 18 April 1945, who are entraining for overseas or who have just returned from overseas, are not prejudicial to the granting of future leaves. However, the leave so taken is deducted from accrued leave time.

F. H. G.—Upon request for retirement, you will be relieved as a WOJG and allowed to reenlist in your permanent EM rating of 1st Sergeant. You would then be retired in that grade. The only way of retiring as WOJG would be for physical disability incurred in line of duty in that grade.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Carrier aircraft of the fast carrier task force swept Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands on 23 June. Sixty or more enemy aircraft of a force which attempted to intercept our fighters were shot down. Twelve of the enemy planes found our carriers and all of these were shot down by our combat air patrols. There was no damage to our surface ships.

10 Years Ago

Maj. George Carroll Hamner, USMC, and two children left by motor for Hingham, Mass., where he has been ordered for duty at the naval ammunition depot. Mrs. Hamner and the other children will join him when he has been assigned quarters.

25 Years Ago

Col. Henry D. Todd, CAC, and Mrs. Todd have taken a house on Kay street, Newport, R. I., which they will occupy during Colonel Todd's tour of duty at the Naval War College.

50 Years Ago

The cruiser Montgomery arrived at Colon 17 June with the United States Engineer Commission which has been inspecting the Nicaragua Canal route. The visit of the commission to Panama is to examine the amount of canal work already accomplished there and the condition of the machinery plant.

80 Years Ago

The forts around Washington are to be reduced to the number of twenty-two, which are to be so constructed as to form a complete circle of the city. The 4th New York heavy artillery has been transferred for duty in the fortifications.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard released for publication since 7 December 1941 now total 120,306 as follows: Dead, 45,521; Wounded, 59,699; Missing, 10,955, and Prisoners of War, 4,231.

Those released this week are:

DEAD

U. S. Navy

*Lt. (jg) T. Caliger Lt. (jg) G. M. Chandler
Ens. G. A. Bauer
Lt. P. G. Schroeder

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. Charles G. Lt. (jg) J. A. McSteele
Lt. Comdr. Hugh W. Lt. R. C. Santee
Nicholson Lt. (jg) C. S. Carter
Lt. (jg) W. A. Edwards Ens. C. W. Grice, sr.
Lt. (jg) S. T. Syd-lowski Ens. D. W. Lanquist
Lt. (jg) R. G. Bergquist Lt. (jg) G. T. Hutchins
Ens. W. A. Ellings Lt. W. T. Jacks, jr.
Lt. (jg) G. Noyes Lt. P. C. Helms
Ens. M. R. Stulier Lt. (jg) R. A. Buscher
Ens. L. G. Abraham Lt. (jg) J. J. Sargent, jr.
Lt. (jg) E. V. Erskine Ens. G. W. Van Dyke

U. S. Marine Corps

1st Lt. Jack Willard Maj. R. C. Maze
1st Lt. R. L. Finck, jr. *1st Lt. R. O. Haralson
1st Lt. Q. Meyer Lt. R. H. Swalley
2nd Lt. I. D. Miller 1st Lt. J. D. Duplantier
2nd Lt. P. R. Blomquist
1st Lt. H. K. Hinde 2nd Lt. V. Watkins
2nd Lt. R. L. Nealon 2nd Lt. C. B. Bryan, III
1st Lt. Edward Ruess
1st Lt. H. E. Grasse 2nd Lt. R. B. Hamilton
Maj. C. E. Conron, jr. 1st Lt. A. G. Urbanek
Lt. (jg) J. T. Tucker 1st Lt. F. M. Wallace
1st Lt. J. D. Robertson, jr. 2nd Lt. C. G. Draper

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy

Lt. (jg) G. M. Clingan Ens. C. R. Linker
Lt. (jg) A. L. Watson Ens. W. A. Gray
Ens. G. O. Spears Lt. A. G. Capps

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. S. P. Tennyson Lt. (jg) J. W. Bacon, jr.
Lt. (jg) E. G. Saenz Lt. (jg) A. L. Walker
Lt. (jg) M. C. Darnell, jr. Lt. (jg) H. E. Soulat
Lt. (jg) R. K. Smith Lt. (jg) H. G. Engle-mann
Lt. E. H. Jones, jr. Lt. (jg) J. W. Pettyjohn, jr.
Lt. (jg) C. E. Cash-mann
Lt. (jg) K. J. Randall Ens. J. J. Sheeran
Lt. (jg) W. T. George Lt. (jg) R. D. Webb
Lt. A. W. Rockwell Lt. W. G. Laney
Lt. W. P. La Croix Lt. (jg) H. B. Smith, jr.
Ens. W. K. Brooks Lt. (jg) A. J. Suddaby
Ens. A. V. Runney Lt. M. F. Richardson
Lt. (jg) J. R. East-man Ens. J. W. Durham
Ens. F. Galbraith Ens. J. R. Benner
Ens. J. M. Hubbard, jr. Lt. R. H. Saunders
Ens. C. J. Montrie Ens. J. H. Gilliam

U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. Col. J. C. Murray, 1st Lt. H. C. Relfel
jr. Maj. Richard Quigley
Maj. R. J. Batterton, Maj. D. P. Frame
jr. 1st Lt. D. N. McDonell
Capt. J. W. Frick
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. McC. G. Atkin-son 2nd Lt. K. K. Prentice
2nd Lt. R. E. Bayler 2nd Lt. J. H. Wells
2nd Lt. J. D. Flitz-gerald 2nd Lt. M. A. David
2nd Lt. R. G. Puel Maj. T. B. Pearce, jr.
2nd Lt. J. F. Roach 1st Lt. C. R. Hickox, jr.
2nd Lt. W. T. Decker 1st Lt. T. R. Kenner-ly
1st Lt. L. C. Fries Capt. J. P. Dockery
2nd Lt. W. H. Rutledge 2nd Lt. R. L. Johnson
1st Lt. C. B. Tate 1st Lt. J. L. Hogan
2nd Lt. A. LeR. Wells 2nd Lt. A. I. Vorvy
1st Lt. R. W. Fenton 1st Lt. W. M. Rock
1st Lt. A. M. Yelenc-sics 2nd Lt. W. H. Dancy, jr.
Capt. J. A. Dumas 1st Lt. A. T. Hays
2nd Lt. W. J. Peck 1st Lt. J. M. Jeffries
2nd Lt. J. Van Ness 1st Lt. R. E. McDon-nell
Phillip, jr. 2nd Lt. R. H. Taylor
2nd Lt. J. E. Bassett, III Capt. W. T. Denton
Capt. J. Y. Barnett 1st Lt. A. R. Hall
2nd Lt. T. J. Tobin 1st Lt. R. LeR. Black
2nd Lt. J. R. Perrin 2nd Lt. J. T. Robin-son
2nd Lt. P. U. Zemlica 2nd Lt. R. A. De Long
1st Lt. W. H. Atkins, 1st Lt. W. L. Willis
jr. 1st Lt. J. J. Mc-tan
1st Lt. J. E. Scanlon Poland

INSURANCE AT COST

Automobile
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UNITED SERVICES
AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

San Antonio, Texas

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded and missing issued this week by the Office of War Information.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

2nd Lt. H. J. Lobo 1st Lt. R. E. Denton
1st Lt. H. F. Pierce 2nd Lt. R. H. Daniels
2nd Lt. N. G. Robitoy 2nd Lt. M. W. Galo-wich
2nd Lt. C. E. Shannon 2nd Lt. J. F. Schnee
2nd Lt. J. C. Silvestro 1st Lt. W. H. Hudson
1st Lt. W. H. Gordon, 1st Lt. R. M. Heine-man
jr. 2nd Lt. E. C. Hindle Capt. R. L. Batter-shell
2nd Lt. M. C. Lowe 2nd Lt. A. F. Berlin
2nd Lt. P. M. Rowles 2nd Lt. G. Davis
1st Lt. J. H. Losh 2nd Lt. W. A. L'on
Capt. Roger J. Mc-Donough 1st Lt. L. G. Dibble,
jr.
1st Lt. J. A. Regan Capt. J. H. Lobach
2nd Lt. E. A. Johnson 1st Lt. C. H. Loer-cher
1st Lt. D. H. Duncan 2nd Lt. M. J. Burein
2nd Lt. J. R. Glunt FO. W. R. Miller
2nd Lt. R. G. Peter-son 2nd Lt. C. F. Devlin
FO. G. F. Shurtz 1st Lt. B. R. Evans
1st Lt. L. W. Small, Capt. G. E. Hoffman
jr. FO. F. W. Glanno-bule
1st Lt. R. Pittman 2nd Lt. J. C. Hart
1st Lt. M. Phillips 1st Lt. R. J. Scran-ton
1st Lt. J. J. Raring 1st Lt. E. Hauf
2nd Lt. S. G. Sasser-son 2nd Lt. F. O. Moore
Capt. R. F. Lange 1st Lt. G. B. Robert-son
2nd Lt. E. R. Hicks 2nd Lt. C. H. Dale
Capt. B. R. MacAllis-ter 2nd Lt. S. R. Elliott
1st Lt. L. J. Miller 2nd Lt. C. R. Fletcher
1st Lt. W. R. Baird 2nd Lt. H. L. Skinner
1st Lt. T. L. Corlett 2nd Lt. T. R. Gillett
2nd Lt. A. H. Fergu-son, jr. 1st Lt. R. K. Lam-mers
2nd Lt. B. K. Isbell 1st Lt. J. C. Midyett
2nd Lt. H. E. Zusch-lag Capt. W. J. Robert-son
2nd Lt. R. Christian 2nd Lt. F. M. Lowe
2nd Lt. M. R. Glunt 1st Lt. M. J. Rey-nolds, III
2nd Lt. S. L. Rosen-berg 2nd Lt. J. C. Izant
1st Lt. B. E. Jones

MISSING

U. S. Navy

Comdr. R. A. Embree
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) W. W. Still- well Lt. Comdr. R. C. Biles
Ens. K. W. Wagner Ens. J. N. Berube
Lt. (jg) R. E. Graner Ens. G. A. Smith
Lt. T. C. Durkin Lt. J. J. Wood
Lt. (jg) W. G. Vogel-sang Ens. H. N. Robuck
Lt. P. R. Harris Lt. R. Goldner
Lt. J. D. Walker Ens. D. E. Sheehy

U. S. Marine Corps

1st Lt. Malcolm MacD. Birney
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. R. A. Goldberg 1st Lt. R. M. Willhide

*Previously reported missing.
†Previously reported wounded.

China Honors US Chiefs

China's highest military medals—Grand Cordon of Paoting—were conferred upon Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur 11 June by Dr. H. H. Kung, personal representative of President Chiang Kai-shek to the United States. The ceremony took place at Twin Oaks, residence of Chinese Ambassador to Washington this noon.

Two other United States generals receiving China's awards are Maj. Gen. Louis A. Pick, the Order of Yunhui, and Brig. Gen. William H. Turner, the Order of Paoting. Maj. Gen. John E. Sloan accepted the medals for the three generals who were unable to attend the ceremony.

Chungking—Five high ranking Chinese officers were awarded U. S. military decorations for outstanding services 11 June by Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, Commanding General U. S. Forces China Theater.

They were General Pai Chung-hsi, decorated Commander, Legion of Merit; General Chen Cheng, Commander, Legion of Merit; General Lin Wei, Commander, Legion of Merit; General Liu Yuehfan, Officer, Legion of Merit, and Capt. Lin Tsun, Chinese Navy, Bronze Star Citation.

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2nd Lt. R. A. Bosch 2nd Lt. J. M. McAl-lister
1st Lt. G. W. Gibson, 2nd Lt. W. S. Barrett
jr. 2nd Lt. J. A. Gifford
1st Lt. E. A. Perry 1st Lt. G. F. Perry
2nd Lt. L. F. McClure 2nd Lt. R. W. Owen
Maj. E. J. Gabor 2nd Lt. R. C. O'Neal
2nd Lt. J. D. Rose 2nd Lt. D. R. Powers
2nd Lt. J. R. Dotson 2nd Lt. H. Cramer
2nd Lt. B. P. R. Culp 1st Lt. H. B. Hum-phrey
1st Lt. J. P. Pandel 2nd Lt. P. P. Petracco
2nd Lt. A. A. Lilley 1st Lt. E. W. Blake
1st Lt. J. L. Lynch 1st Lt. R. C. Hewitt
1st Lt. Walter Manno-llilo Capt. J. W. Guckey-son
1st Lt. S. J. Marangas 2nd Lt. W. E. Kangas
2nd Lt. R. M. King 1st Lt. G. E. Noe
2nd Lt. G. W. Poulson FO. Arthur H. Barb-knecht
FO. R. W. Tyler 2nd Lt. J. C. Johnson,
Capt. L. W. Shumake Jr.
2nd Lt. W. T. Shee-son
1st Lt. Thorold J. B. Capt. W. A. Ford, jr.
Sharitz 2nd Lt. G. R. James,
2nd Lt. W. W. Kast Jr.
2nd Lt. W. R. Haw-1st Lt. R. M. Cow-berd
ley Capt. R. H. Orf
1st Lt. L. L. Bazin 2nd Lt. V. R. Peter-son
2nd Lt. J. C. Glidden
1st Lt. L. L. Kasten-son
baum Capt. J. A. Force, jr.
2nd Lt. R. J. Kaul-1st Lt. E. E. Krampe
fuss 1st Lt. W. D. Mullinix
2nd Lt. E. Calhoun, 1st Lt. L. A. Coon, jr.
jr. 2nd Lt. J. R. Rom-kema
1st Lt. J. R. Russell
1st Lt. J. A. Carrels

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. R. F. Laver 2nd Lt. J. M. Glan-greco
Capt. Harry Levine FO. J. W. Benedict
Capt. L. E. Lynch 2nd Lt. A. A. Maher,
2nd Lt. E. A. Milner III
2nd Lt. M. Orkin 1st Lt. J. G. Kastanas
Lt. Col. H. L. Harries 1st Lt. L. J. Haahr
1st Lt. M. O. Simpson, Capt. S. D. Miller, sr.
jr. 2nd Lt. R. J. Walsh
2nd Lt. S. C. McIn-Gettigan
tyre 2nd Lt. C. W. Halte-man, jr.
Capt. R. T. Bates Maj. J. C. Ludwig
1st Lt. T. P. Sneck-1st Lt. R. W. Vande-ford
mer
1st Lt. J. F. Belrne, 1st Lt. C. L. Ferguson
jr. 2nd Lt. C. H. Rhody
1st Lt. J. D. Morley 1st Lt. E. A. Jordan
Lt. Col. J. P. Burns Capt. G. C. Sarauw
1st Lt. E. A. Jordan

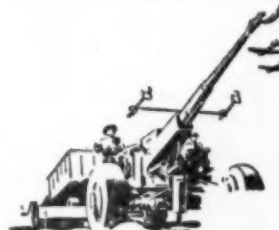
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. F. J. Smith
2nd Lt. M. H. Mulner, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. S. Buck, Jr.
2nd Lt. W. I. Hood
1st Lt. S. M. Macey
1st Lt. D. H. Doyins
2nd Lt. W. F. Bourdessa
2nd Lt. O. S. Potts
2nd Lt. A. W. Hunt
2nd Lt. F. B. LaMoine, Jr.
2nd Lt. C. Pace
2nd Lt. D. A. MacKenzie
Capt. A. T. Colgan
1st Lt. E. E. Fox
2nd Lt. G. J. Faulkner
1st Lt. K. I. Knoll
2nd Lt. B. L. Crawford
1st Lt. E. G. Parker, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. R. Dibblee
1st Lt. W. H. Hornung
2nd Lt. J. M. Brady, II
Capt. R. C. Watson
1st Lt. R. Bloch
2nd Lt. D. Blumenfeld
Lt. Col. H. E. Rand
1st Lt. W. K. Dorey
1st Lt. F. B. Geren

2nd Lt. G. C. Lohner
1st Lt. E. J. Graham
2nd Lt. J. R. Fion
2nd Lt. R. M. Chopp
Capt. L. H. Vandenberg
Capt. R. V. Southwell
1st Lt. R. E. Hurd
Lt. Col. W. F. Anderson
2nd Lt. R. V. Allyn
1st Lt. A. H. McManus
Capt. J. T. Ryerly
2nd Lt. J. M. Mullins
1st Lt. M. E. Hartv
1st Lt. B. M. James, Jr.
1st Lt. G. B. Beecroft
2nd Lt. C. A. Mach
2nd Lt. L. C. Novick
1st Lt. A. R. Richardson
2nd Lt. J. J. Schiff
2nd Lt. C. F. Goodacre
FO. J. E. Dickey
1st Lt. J. J. Franklin
Capt. M. J. Fav
2nd Lt. R. J. Knott
2nd Lt. C. E. Reichert
2nd Lt. J. J. Lettanz
2nd Lt. F. K. Goode
2nd Lt. J. W. Van Winkle
1st Lt. J. K. Lowe
2nd Lt. G. W. Munger

2nd Lt. W. P. Otoole
1st Lt. G. W. High-tower
2nd Lt. F. J. Bedford
2nd Lt. W. G. Gawel
1st Lt. B. H. Mainard
1st Lt. J. P. Bradley
Col. F. T. May
2nd Lt. R. F. Sims
1st Lt. T. W. Reese
2nd Lt. D. L. Ramsey
Capt. W. W. Bragg, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. M. Nowell
1st Lt. L. T. Smith
2nd Lt. J. F. Haggerty
2nd Lt. L. H. Hicks
2nd Lt. H. L. Harper
1st Lt. Donald Harms
2nd Lt. W. J. Crump
1st Lt. W. W. Barbour
2nd Lt. B. I. Baum
1st Lt. L. M. Weber

1st Lt. J. A. Ebbets
2nd Lt. W. P. Watkins
Lt. Col. Harmon L. Edmondson
2nd Lt. J. G. Herman
Capt. T. Niemeyer
2nd Lt. D. E. Glanders
2nd Lt. I. H. Clough
2nd Lt. J. R. Duff
2nd Lt. C. R. Perryman
2nd Lt. E. F. Nagle
2nd Lt. L. V. Berkeley
2nd Lt. A. Camacho
1st Lt. I. M. Stein
2nd Lt. P. W. Overholser
2nd Lt. C. C. Sidebottom
2nd Lt. R. Kahn
1st Lt. S. H. C'emens
2nd Lt. W. R. Cooke, Jr.

WOUNDED—EUROPEAN REGIONS
2nd Lt. D. W. Hoffman
2nd Lt. R. Carlton
2nd Lt. J. K. King
2nd Lt. E. J. Lenzen
2nd Lt. C. F. Seaman
Maj. G. S. Howard
2nd Lt. C. W. Preuss
2nd Lt. P. M. Golden

Capt. E. H. Wolke
2nd Lt. M. Melsels
2nd Lt. W. H. Schauffele
2nd Lt. C. D. Rhodes, Jr.
1st Lt. A. L. Handley, Jr.

WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS
2nd Lt. S. C. Morton
1st Lt. S. W. Smith
2nd Lt. J. T. Wlasz
1st Lt. J. J. Mullen, Jr.
1st Lt. E. R. Poerner
2nd Lt. C. J. Hogan
Capt. P. H. Horn

2nd Lt. J. M. Broderick
2nd Lt. J. F. Hess
1st Lt. R. G. Celzer
1st Lt. G. W. Remick
1st Lt. W. J. Sinkiewicz
2nd Lt. N. D. Badami

1st Lt. T. B. Cox
1st Lt. R. P. Clark
1st Lt. T. J. McCord
1st Lt. D. T. Deniston
1st Lt. E. Brown
Capt. P. Neldinger
Capt. B. J. McCarthy
2nd Lt. E. Fleury
2nd Lt. S. Gallo, Jr.
Capt. C. B. Ryan
Capt. R. P. Ryder
2nd Lt. J. S. Conklin
2nd Lt. W. H. Allen
2nd Lt. L. P. Blatz
2nd Lt. J. A. Buckman
Capt. R. T. Colosio
Capt. J. E. Mahur
1st Lt. J. McGuire
1st Lt. E. W. Glowatsky
2nd Lt. R. B. Maury
1st Lt. H. C. Nixon
Capt. R. R. Brown
1st Lt. Jack Small
2nd Lt. E. F. Thomson
1st Lt. J. H. Gill
1st Lt. C. F. Schwebel
1st Lt. W. E. Selbert, Jr.
1st Lt. E. M. Skinner
Capt. C. M. Curles
1st Lt. S. A. Duszczynski
Capt. R. J. Scandling
2nd Lt. E. S. Doughty
2nd Lt. T. Arsenault
2nd Lt. R. A. Sahlsten
2nd Lt. H. L. Miller
2nd Lt. C. E. Sims
2nd Lt. D. Dorchak

2nd Lt. C. A. Houck
Capt. V. A. Kimberlin
2nd Lt. L. L. Prickett
1st Lt. Jerry Skopek
1st Lt. T. C. Breazeale, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. R. Babusci
Capt. J. W. Smith
2nd Lt. S. Rappaport
2nd Lt. B. T. Parkinson
1st Lt. G. W. Mannion
1st Lt. R. P. Birkhimer
1st Lt. L. C. Brittain, sr.
1st Lt. L. J. Hubner
1st Lt. R. C. Snelling
2nd Lt. R. W. Beck
1st Lt. J. F. Edwards
Capt. W. H. McGee
2nd Lt. E. E. Johnson
Capt. Leo Feldbaum
FO. A. R. Fields
1st Lt. W. C. Powers
1st Lt. G. R. Brown
2nd Lt. P. B. Doherty
2nd Lt. D. A. Gill
1st Lt. R. E. Hakan-son
Capt. N. O. Price
Capt. Arthur K'ien
Maj. H. L. Marshall
1st Lt. C. A. Mandell
2nd Lt. J. N. Preston
1st Lt. J. C. Worthen
1st Lt. W. R. O'Connell
1st Lt. W. H. Warren

Capt. F. W. Heldenreich
1st Lt. Frank Holeka
2nd Lt. W. D. White
1st Lt. C. R. Roberts, Jr.
1st Lt. C. T. R. Bohannon
2nd Lt. L. M. Zupl
2nd Lt. W. F. Miller
1st Lt. R. L. Cloud
2nd Lt. H. J. Walker
1st Lt. C. A. Wells
1st Lt. L. E. Miller
Maj. Reubin Pilskin
2nd Lt. Leroy Barber
2nd Lt. J. F. Baker
2nd Lt. J. W. Johnson
2nd Lt. P. H. Kellert
2nd Lt. A. J. Auda
2nd Lt. W. W. Coombs
2nd Lt. H. L. Vigue
Lt. Col. J. W. Lovell
2nd Lt. J. A. Witt-kower
1st Lt. J. D. Hall
2nd Lt. L. H. Nunn
Capt. J. M. Cunningham
2nd Lt. R. J. Miller
1st Lt. B. F. Maurer
Capt. R. P. Worden
2nd Lt. A. Slavis
2nd Lt. R. L. Halberg
1st Lt. Louis Zerbi
1st Lt. J. P. Zetts
1st Lt. L. W. Keeter, Jr.
Capt. R. J. Meyer
1st Lt. R. D. Owen
1st Lt. P. D. O'Connell
2nd Lt. J. A. Beckham
2nd Lt. L. N. Francke, Jr.
1st Lt. J. A. Conti
1st Lt. S. J. Jacobs
2nd Lt. R. S. Baker
1st Lt. G. R. Smetzer
2nd Lt. H. A. Smiley
2nd Lt. J. O. Jackson
1st Lt. Case March
1st Lt. W. Kennedy
2nd Lt. James Martin
1st Lt. A. D. Brownfield, Jr.
2nd Lt. D. J. MacRae
1st Lt. J. W. Robinson

Capt. J. R. Thomas
Capt. L. A. Wilper
1st Lt. J. H. Brown
2nd Lt. G. E. Hammond
1st Lt. J. H. Holt
1st Lt. L. G. McGee
1st Lt. H. D. Klatt
2nd Lt. J. L. Crain
1st Lt. D. H. Kimball
2nd Lt. C. J. Casazza
1st Lt. G. M. Christensen
1st Lt. M. M. Novak
2nd Lt. A. Provento
1st Lt. P. A. Leigh
1st Lt. L. R. Roffett
1st Lt. P. W. Hammar
Capt. J. D. Sharp, Jr.
1st Lt. C. H. S'mcox
2nd Lt. S. L. Buss
2nd Lt. N. G. Aubrey
1st Lt. C. B. Newman
2nd Lt. N. H. Brandt
2nd Lt. A. A. Bruckner
2nd Lt. R. E. Cremen
Capt. R. B. La Rose
Capt. R. E. Kent
1st Lt. J. T. Martin
2nd Lt. L. H. Hogg, Jr.
1st Lt. A. W. Wiegand
1st Lt. E. F. Newberger
2nd Lt. V. J. Forcier
2nd Lt. C. A. Knight
2nd Lt. R. S. Arpke
2nd Lt. G. F. Grass
1st Lt. A. J. Adams, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. G. Thompson
2nd Lt. R. A. Evans
2nd Lt. J. D. Brennan
2nd Lt. W. D. Ray
1st Lt. J. J. De Rosa
1st Lt. J. T. Sherin
1st Lt. W. M. Cook
1st Lt. J. R. Ellisworth
Capt. J. C. Baker
1st Lt. J. H. Hageboeck
Capt. W. T. Sandefur
2nd Lt. T. P. Bruner
1st Lt. E. R. Anderson
1st Lt. R. R. Utke
2nd Lt. S. Margolis
2d Lt. R. L. Flaherty

MISSING—EUROPEAN REGIONS
2nd Lt. I. R. Vermillion
2nd Lt. L. R. Dukes
2nd Lt. C. V. Mangum
2nd Lt. J. McCandless
2nd Lt. J. S. McSpadden
2nd Lt. C. M. Osburn
2nd Lt. C. E. Farber
FO. J. R. Hesser
2nd Lt. W. P. Barner
1st Lt. S. F. Wland, Jr.
2nd Lt. W. F. Blackinton
2nd Lt. L. Bruno, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. R. Farmer
2nd Lt. J. D. Hadra
2nd Lt. H. V. Beaver
Capt. H. S. Thatcher
2nd Lt. T. J. Croake
2nd Lt. E. L. Cyphers
1st Lt. C. M. Roush
1st Lt. F. E. Kluth
1st Lt. R. C. Nancolas
2nd Lt. H. H. Murphy
2nd Lt. L. H. Hammerman
2nd Lt. G. B. Kerby
2nd Lt. W. C. Berry
2nd Lt. F. H. Kloeppfer
1st Lt. W. L. Drake
1st Lt. B. L. Powell
2nd Lt. O. A. Kelly
1st Lt. H. R. Williams
Capt. J. G. Ferr-ler
1st Lt. W. W. Rebus
2nd Lt. C. M. Kearns

MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS
2nd Lt. W. J. Summy
FO. G. F. Kuehn
2nd Lt. G. W. Olah
1st Lt. J. A. Ptaszkowski
1st Lt. J. F. Reardon
2nd Lt. R. D. Wray
FO. E. N. F. Burrows
2nd Lt. R. P. Anderson
2nd Lt. G. R. Levinson
Capt. B. F. Milford
2nd Lt. A. F. Baldwin
1st Lt. R. A. Gray
FO. D. P. Donahoe, Jr.
1st Lt. J. W. McKibbin
1st Lt. E. K. Gump
2nd Lt. W. K. King
1st Lt. R. H. Hazel
2nd Lt. O. E. Randall
2nd Lt. J. T. Lackey
2nd Lt. D. E. Plambeck
1st Lt. E. A. Stifed, Jr.
2nd Lt. William D. E. Blakeway
2nd Lt. J. M. Berry
2nd Lt. H. J. Foley
1st Lt. A. Orfionchek
2nd Lt. L. H. Anderson
Capt. W. W. Canada
2nd Lt. C. M. Kearns

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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. M. C. Myers 1st Lt. R. E. Miller
2nd Lt. J. Y. Lam- 2nd Lt. Adolph Hech-
bert, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. J. Mac- 1st Lt. P. B. Finklea,
Donald Jr.
1st Lt. A. D. Penn 1st Lt. C. R. Gustav-
son
2nd Lt. A. E. Garrett
2nd Lt. R. B. Lewis 1st Lt. R. J. Koss
2nd Lt. G. S. Macklin 2nd Lt. N. S. Siegel

U. S. War Roundup

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 114, 15 June—On the eve of the anniversary of their first mission to Japan, B-29s of the Twentieth Air Force in very large numbers struck at the great city of Osaka Thursday, 14 June. Incendiary bombs were dropped in the urban area of the industrial center and also in the adjacent city of Amagasaki. We lost one plane. The mission was carried out by Superfortresses of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's XXI Bomber Command based in the Marianas.

No. 115, 18 June—Four Japanese industrial cities were attacked by a very large task force of B-29s Sunday, 17 June. Omata, on the island of Kyushu, and Yokkaichi on Honshu were attacked for the first time while Hamamatsu, on Honshu, and Kagoshima on Kyushu, which had been the targets of earlier strikes, were hit again by Superfortresses of the XXI Bomber Command. One of our planes is missing.

No. 116, 20 June—In an early morning mission flown at moderate altitude, a very large task force of B-29s of the Twentieth Air Force struck at three new target cities on the Japanese home islands Tuesday, 19 June. Urban home-industry sections in Fukuoka, on northern Kyushu, and Toyohashi and Shizuoka, located between Nagoya and Tokyo on the main island of Honshu were attacked. Two of our aircraft are missing.

U. S. FORCES IN CHINA

13 June—Four enemy locomotives were damaged by Fourteenth Air Force fighters in missions against railroad lines from the Yellow River area as far south as Canton on 11 and 12 June.

14 June—The railroad yards of Kaifeng, at the junction of the Lung-Hai railroad and the Peiping-Hankow railroad cut-off to Sinsiang, were bombed 13 June by Fourteenth Air Force bombers and fighters. Escorting fighters strafed the area and hit Puchow, terminal of the Tatung-Puchow railroad, in the bend of the Yellow River.

15 June—Fighters destroyed twenty-two

steamers and four large barges in the Hankow area. Railroad bridges in the Slang corridor were bombed.

P 51s destroyed two large river craft southwest of Kweilin.

16 June—Striking Japanese railroad lines between Peiping and the Yellow River on 15 June, Fourteenth Air Force fighters and medium bombers damaged nineteen locomotives on the Peiping-Hankow, Tatung-Puchow, Lung-Hai and other Japanese-held railroad systems. They hit bridges, flak towers, rolling stock, buildings and other installations.

17 June—United States Fourteenth Air Force fighter missions swept over more than 2,000 miles of Japanese communications lines yesterday from Paotow, north of the Yellow River in Suiyuan Province, to French Indo-China. They damaged more than thirty locomotives. Bridges, railroad installations and rolling stock were hit.

18 June—Thirty-four enemy locomotives were damaged by the Fourteenth Air Force in missions against Japanese-operated railroads in the Yellow River area on 17 June. Rail bridges north and south of the Yellow River were knocked out by fighter-bombers.

19 June—P-47s, in support of Chinese ground forces on the Honan front, destroyed six enemy buildings in the Sichuan sector northwest of Laohokow.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ, PACIFIC

14 June—Luzon: Our forces overcame determined enemy resistance at Orioung Pass, seven miles northeast of Bagabag, and resumed the advance north along the Cagayan Valley road. Medium and attack bombers and fighters expended 313 tons in bombing and strafing missions supporting ground operations and effectively attacking truck convoys.

15 June—Borneo: Australian units approaching from the north occupied Brunel town, while on Labuan Island other elements advanced across the island within half a mile of the Timbalai airstrip.

16 June—Mindanao: Strong combat patrols of the Eighth Army reduced numerous enemy cave and pillbox defenses in the Davao area as steady pressure was maintained on scattered enemy units in other sectors. Dive-bombers carried out effective ground support missions.

17 June—Asiatic Coast: Our blockade patrols in search of worthwhile shipping targets penetrated coastal rivers in the Canton and Saigon areas to sink two freighters and two river steamers. Others bombed industrial areas at Shanghai and Canton and railroad facilities and defense positions and de-

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"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PRECIOUS METAL"

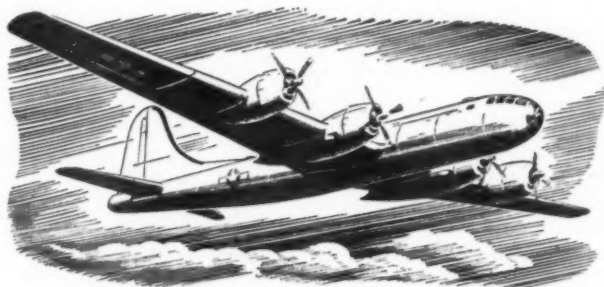
Military Insignia

OF

Quality

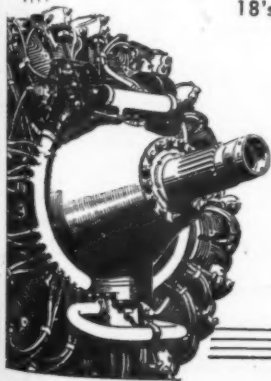
The advertisement features a large background image of a ship at sea. Overlaid on this are several circular frames containing military insignia. Banners with the words "AIR", "LAND", "SEA", and "UNDER" are placed around the insignia. The text "ON THE" appears between the "LAND" and "SEA" banners. At the bottom, the company name and address are listed.

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U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Preceding Page)

stroyed several barges. During the past week 9,210 enemy dead have been counted and 1,037 prisoners taken in the Philippines. Our own casualties for the same period were 103 killed, two missing and 522 wounded. Cumulative enemy casualties have risen to 402,363 for the Philippine campaign.

10 June—Formosa: Our heavy bombers with fighter escort dropped 340 tons on harbor installations at Keelung, warehouses at Tainan and the east coast port of Taito. Large spreading fires were started at all targets and much destruction caused to military supplies and small craft.

20 June—New Guinea—Blamerecks-Solomons: Air and light naval units supported ground operations in the Wewak sector. Other planes attacked enemy remnants on Vogelkop, to the north, and bivouacs and supply areas on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

ADM. NIMITZ HQ, PACIFIC

No. 391, 12 June—Ten enemy aircraft were shot down by our aircraft and antiaircraft fire over the Okinawa area on 11 June. One light unit of the fleet suffered some damage. Our planes shot down four enemy fighters over Kyushu on 11 June, and escort carrier aircraft struck airfields and installations in

the Sakishima Group, causing a number of fires.

Heavy infantry attacks were launched by the Tenth Army on both the Eastern and Western ends of the line in Southern Okinawa before dawn on 12 June and substantial gains were made into enemy held high ground.

No. 392, 13 June—There was no enemy air activity over our forces in the Okinawa area on 12 June. On that date, our planes made rocket and bombing attacks through intense antiaircraft fire on Kanoya and Kuchira airfields in Southern Kyushu and destroyed two enemy aircraft on the ground in strikes on air installations in the Sakishima Group.

The Sixth Marine Division on Okinawa broke up organized resistance in the Oroku Peninsula pocket on 13 June and by nightfall was engaged in mopping up stubbornly defended strong points throughout the area. In the south the Tenth Army continued to occupy high ground and strengthen its positions on the Yaeju-Dake escarpment.

No. 393, 14 June—The Tenth Army continued its heavy pressure on enemy positions in the Yaeju-Dake escarpment in southern Okinawa on 14 June. The highest hill in the Southern Plateau was captured. The flanks continued to push forward and envelop the center of resistance on the high ground of the escarpment.

On Oroku Peninsula more than 100 Japanese surrendered on June 13, as the Sixth Marine Division continued to mop up remnants of the enemy pocket. Elements of the Third Amphibious Corps made an unopposed landing on Senaga Island on June 14, capturing five Naval guns.

No. 394, 15 June—The Tenth Army in Southern Okinawa further compressed the area held by the enemy on the Yaeju-Dake Escarpment bringing heavy pressure on the center and eastern flank where the principal gains of the day were made. Using tanks and flame throwers the Ninety-Sixth Infantry Division moved forward on the Plateau for several hundred yards. The Seventh Infantry Division in the east advanced generally from 100 to 700 yards reducing numerous enemy strong points. The First Marine Division was engaged in strengthening its positions on the western end of the lines under heavy flanking fire from the area of Yuzu Dake. The Sixth Marine Division and Seventy-Seventh Infantry Division are engaged in mopping up operations. One hundred forty-five Japanese troops surrendered to the Sixth Marine Division at the close of the Oroku Battle.

No. 395, 16 June—A few enemy aircraft were over the Okinawa area on the night of 15 June. Two enemy planes were shot down by our night fighters and the remainder retired without causing damage. On 16 June, Army and Marine fighters from the Tactical Air Force and Navy Carrier aircraft swept airfields, barracks, radio station, harbor facilities and other installations in the Amami Group.

The Tenth Army continued its envelopment of the enemy position in Southern Okinawa on 16 June, capturing additional high ground and further reducing the area held by remnants of the Japanese garrison.

No. 396, 17 June—Five small groups of enemy aircraft attacked our forces in the area of Okinawa on 16 June, sinking one light unit of the Fleet. Three enemy planes were shot down. Neutralizing raids on the Sakishima Group were continued by our aircraft on 16 June.

The Tenth Army in Southern Okinawa continued the attack to destroy remnants of the enemy garrison on 17 June, meeting heavy resistance along the entire front.

On 16 June, Search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing One sank a small cargo ship south of Korea. During the following night a medium freighter transport was sunk by planes of this Wing in the Yellow Sea. On 17 June, two Search Mariners of Fleet Air Wing One made twelve strafing runs and six bombing runs on a small shipyard at Susaki Shikoku with the following results: Destroyed: Five small cargo ships. Damaged: Twelve small cargo ships, destroyed the shipyard by fire, set a ferry afire and set a pier afire.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 606, 19 June—Far East: U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 11 enemy vessels, including two light combatant ships, as a result of operations in these waters, as follows: 2 medium patrol vessels; 1 medium cargo vessel; 2 medium tankers; 1 medium merchant vessel; 2 small cargo vessels, and 3 small merchant vessels.

Care of Deceased Personnel

Determined that deceased personnel within the continental limits shall be cared for in keeping with the highest Army traditions, the War Department has released Circular No. 145 which lists steps taken to insure that next of kin and family are accorded the sympathy and friendly consideration that are due them.

The circular emphasized that the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Commanding General, ASF, is the staff agency of the War Department for the formulation and promulgation of policies, standards, procedures, and training material for this program.

Gen. Brett Continues

Lt. Gen. George H. Brett was retired 30 April 1945 as chief of the Air Corps with the permanent rank of major general, United States Army, and was immediately recalled to active duty to continue in his present capacity as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States.

He has held the rank of major general, United States Army, since 31 May 1941, when he was appointed Chief of the Air Corps.

General Brett continues as commanding general, Caribbean Defense Command and of Panama Canal Department.

His retirement from active service terminates more than 33 years of duty with the Regular Army dating from 20 Aug., 1911, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry. Previously, he had served in the same rank with the Philippine Scouts for 17 months.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, General Brett was graduated from Virginia Military Institute with the class of 1909, and received his commission in the Philippine Scouts in March of the following year.

Assigned to the office of the Chief Signal Officer at the beginning of World War I, he went to France in November 1917 and became chief of the material division in headquarters of the Air Service, Service of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces.

General Brett's post-war assignments included the command of Crissy Field, Calif., and Selfridge Field, Mich., and duty as chief of several sections in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

In June 1936 he went to Panama to command the 19th Composite Wing with the rank of lieutenant colonel and was advanced to the temporary rank of brigadier general two months later. Two years later, in September, he returned to the United States as chief of staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, and became assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps in charge of the materiel division five months later with the permanent rank of brigadier general.

He became Chief of the Air Corps after acting in that capacity for six months, and was advanced to the rank in which he now is retired in the Regular Army.

In the summer of 1941, General Brett accomplished special missions in England, Burma, China, Egypt and Australia. In the following year, he was appointed deputy supreme commander of the Unified Command of the Southwest Pacific Area under General Sir Archibald Wavell of the British Army and, in March of the same year, was designated commander of all United States troops in Australia.

General Brett arrived in Caribbean Defense Command in November 1942, succeeding the late Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews. As commanding general, he has visited all the Central and South American countries on special military missions, most recent of which was to Argentina when he accompanied Avra M. Warren, chief of the Latin-American section of the State Department.

He holds the Distinguished Service Medal for his accomplishments as a member of U. S. Army War Councils, as deputy commander of the Southwest Pacific area and as commander of U. S. forces in Australia; the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Southwest Pacific area; the Distinguished Flying Cross, for heroism and extraordinary achievement in flight over enemy-occupied territory, and a Presidential citation for service in the New Guinea campaign.

Among his foreign decorations are: Grand officer of the Order of Orange Nassau with Swords of The Netherlands; La Medalla Presidencial del Merito of Nicaragua; Cruz Peruana de Aviacion, primera clase; Orden de Ayacucho, gran oficial, and Orden Nacional "El Sol", gran oficial of Peru; Estrella de Abdon Calderon, primera clase y Orden Al Merito, of Ecuador; Orden de Boyaca, gran oficial, of Colombia; Condor de Los Andes, gran oficial y Gran Cruz de Merito Militar, of Bolivia; Al Merito, Gran Cruz and medal awarded to officers of the Chilean Army for 25 years of service; Knight Commander of the Bath of Great Britain; Orden de Vasco Nunez de Balboa, of Panama; Orden del Libertador, gran oficial, of Venezuela; Medalla al Merito Militar, primera clase, of Guatemala; Grand Order of the Southern Cross, Grand Officer, of Brazil; and Orden Heraldica de Cristobal Colon and Orden Al Merito Juan Pablo Duarte, gran oficial, of the Dominican Republic. Holds commission as Honorary Commander and Pilot in the Air Force of Ecuador, Nicaragua and Brazil.

Service Medals For Forces

The House has passed, this week, H. R. 3436, a bill which provides that an appropriate service medal shall be adopted by the Secretaries of War and Navy and awarded to all personnel who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands at any time between 7 Dec. 1941 and the official termination of the present war.

Army Demobilization Plans

(Continued from First Page)

of 12 May. No credit will be allowed for service after that date.

By the beginning of 1946, the schedule which experience so far indicates is feasible calls for a monthly rate of 200,000 separations for all reasons. This schedule is subject to change as conditions necessitate for no one can predict all the factors affecting transportation and the progress of the war with exactness. The goals for which we shall strive in the months to come are as follows:

June, 1945	70,000
July	100,000
August	125,000
September	150,000
October	175,000
November	190,000
December	190,000
January, 1946	200,000
February	200,000
March	200,000
April	200,000
May	200,000

4 Million Overseas

At the end of this 12-month process, after transferring soldiers from Europe and the United States to the Pacific, we will have 4 million soldiers overseas as compared with 5.5 million now overseas, a reduction of 1.5 million. Not all of these 4 million will be men who are now overseas. It is the fixed policy of the War Department to assign to foreign duty at the earliest practical time every physically qualified soldier now serving in this country who has not yet served overseas. One million soldiers now serving in all overseas theaters will be released under the point system in the next twelve months. The others to be brought back to this country will either be assigned to duty in the United States or in the Pacific.

Next June we expect to have 3 million soldiers in this country, which is 200,000 more than the present strength in the United States of 2.8 million, of whom a large proportion are already overseas veterans. More than half of this number will be made up of units and individuals in training for overseas service.

The additional need in the United States during the year will largely be extra personnel to conduct redeployment training for the Pacific and to operate the separation system. Thousands have already been assigned to operate the separation centers, and this staff must be increased as the rate is accelerated toward the goal of 200,000 a month. The training establishments, which had been reduced as our combat units completed their preparation and moved overseas against Germany, must be increased to provide the necessary training in Pacific warfare for veterans of Europe.

The 7 million figure which will be reached next year is the strength which is needed to attain success in our projected operations. When we have gone to a strength of 7 million, we will have reduced Army strength by approximately one-sixth. In so doing, we will have released individuals proportionately from each of the major forces—air, ground, and service—each of which will have had approximately one-sixth of its personnel released on points.

Shift In Strength

But the needs of the Pacific war will result in a shift in the relative strength of these three major forces, as follows:

During the year, Air Forces will be reduced from 2.3 million to 2.1 million. This means a reduction of 200,000. However, 400,000 Air Forces personnel will qualify for release under the point system. As a net result, the Air Forces will need 200,000 replacements to maintain a strength of 2.1 million.

Service Forces will reduce from 1.7 million to 1.6 million, a reduction of 100,000. However, 300,000 service troops will be released on points, so that Service Forces will also need 200,000 replacements to maintain its strength at 1.6 million.

This total of 400,000 replacements needed by Air and Service Forces will come from the Ground Forces, which will reduce from 3.2 (Please turn to Next Page)

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The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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Army Demobilization Plans

(Continued from Preceding Page)

million to 2.3 million. This is a reduction of 800,000, of whom 500,000 will be released on points and 400,000 will be redistributed to the Air and Service Forces.

There are also about 1.1 million soldiers outside the control of the major commands, such as 416,000 hospital patients and 238,000 in overseas replacement depots and training centers. This figure will be reduced to one million, releasing 100,000 on points.

To summarize this adjustment, one year from now we will have an Air Force of 2.1 million, Service Forces of 1.6 million, Ground Forces of 2.3 million, and a million not assigned to one of the major commands. During the year, there must be 400,000 releases on points from Air Forces, 300,000 from Service Forces, 500,000 from Ground Forces, and 100,000 from other groups.

Delay Releases

It must be stressed that this process will take 12 months. Every soldier whose long service entitles him to release under the point system cannot be released at once. A replacement must be on hand to take over his job, and this takes time. In general, there are five barriers to speedy release: the transfer process from one service to another; the furnishing of a replacement; the availability of shipping; the training of a suitable replacement in his new assignment, and the time required for furloughs.

The process is complicated by the very fact that the plan is built around the individual soldier rather than large units, taking the greatest care to insure fairness to the individual. Despite the greater difficulty involved, it is clear that this is the only fair way. Every effort is being made to attain maximum speed in the separation procedures.

A soldier who was on duty in Alaska on 24 May went through whole process and found himself on his way home from Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, on 28 May through teamwork between the Air Transport Command and the Army Service Forces. He was somewhat dazed by the speed of it all.

We would like to accomplish all releases this rapidly, but the obstacles that make it impossible are obvious. The other side of the picture, for example, is the case of two members of the Women's Army Corps who were brought back from overseas for release. It was found that their clerical experience and ability were urgently needed at the personnel center, and for several days they were on duty processing the papers of hundreds of others—many of whom may have had fewer points than they did. But through delaying the release of these two a few days, hundreds of others were speeded up.

Strengthen ATC

In the same way, it was necessary to assign 40,000 soldiers to the Air Transport Command to hasten the task of providing air lifts for the return of 50,000 overseas veterans a month.

Looking at the whole demobilization picture again, we will reduce Army strength from 8.3 million to 7 million (actually 6,968,000) at the end of a year.

Meanwhile, we expect that approximately 800,000 new men will be inducted into the Army. They will serve to maintain Army strength at the 7 million necessary to accomplish our mission. These 800,000 inductees will replace the following estimated losses:

1. 300,000 discharged for medical reasons, mostly wounded.
2. 200,000 additional separations through the point system to make a total of 1.5 million separations on the basis of long service, overseas service, combat duty, and dependent children.
3. 100,000 killed, captured, missing or dead from natural causes. The figure of 100,000 for battle losses is not based upon any particular plan of campaign. It is an estimate derived by applying the losses of average experience to the number of troops we shall have ready to deploy in the Pacific. It is the ambition of the Japanese to raise that figure. It is General MacArthur's business to keep it down. For our planning we must have

some figure and we have felt that one based on averages gave the Japanese no indication of what kind of a campaign they might expect.

4. 100,000 discharged for miscellaneous reasons, including undue hardship, retirements, courts-martial, releases for national health, safety or interest, and transfers to industry.

5. 100,000 (enlisted personnel only) 40 years of age or over. The most careful consideration has been given to further reduction in this age limit. It would cost the Army 300,000 soldiers during the year if the age for automatic release were reduced to 35. It would cost 700,000 soldiers if the age were reduced to 30. Release would thus be denied to an equal number of veterans of long and arduous service, the ones whom the fighting men themselves rate as first priority.

In summary, the Army plans to return 2 million soldiers to civilian life during the next 12 months. It plans to take in 800,000 through Selective Service, also over 12 months. The plan has been worked out in great detail. Like all war plans, it is subject to modifications required by enemy action or other developments that cannot be now anticipated.

Scientific Research Bill Passed

The House has this week passed a bill providing for the setting up of a National Defense Research Board, and authorized appropriation of not more than \$8,000,000 yearly to the National Academy of Sciences, which will be charged with the responsibility of providing for such scientific research and advancement as may be decided by the board to be in the interests of national security.

The Research Board will be constituted of representatives of the Army and Navy, as well as civilians of outstanding prominence in scientific lines. Contracts for experimentation will be made by the National Academy of Sciences, which however will receive no financial reward for itself other than the necessary running expenses connected with its work for the Government.

It is understood that independent research work carried on in the past by the Army and Navy will continue apart from and, at times, along with that undertaken by the Academy of Sciences.

ETO Casualties

Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany — American ground forces lost men at the rate of 1,527 a day, killed, wounded and missing, in the war against Germany on the European Continent from the time they invaded Normandy a year ago today until the order to cease firing on all fronts was given at one minute past midnight on 9 May. It was revealed at Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The total will be greatly reduced, however, when unreported prisoners of war which have been listed as "missing" are accounted for. Possibly 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners are included on the list of missing because they were not reported by the Germans during the last few chaotic months in the Reich.

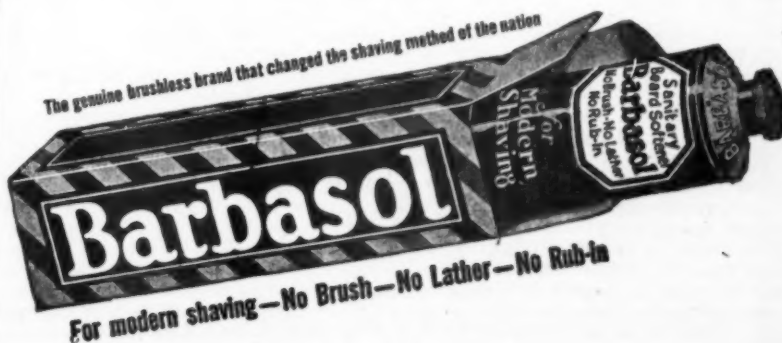
The U. S. casualties for the 337 days of fighting totaled 514,534, of whom 89,477 were killed, 367,180 wounded, and 57,877 missing in action. (Accidental deaths in the U. S. during 1942 totaled 93,000, 28,000 of which were caused by automobiles).

ETO—To process an infantry division for movement home, the assembly area must provide some 4,000 boxes for rifles, gas masks, typewriters, and other equipment. Rifles must be chemically cleaned, greased, wrapped in grease and moisture-proof material, before boxing.



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** An impressive demonstration of Allied might will emphasize the unity of the Big Three during their conference "in the vicinity of Berlin" next month. Divisions of the American, British, Russian and French Armies in occupation of the city, will constitute tokens of the power employed to conquer Germany and still is available to compel acceptance of the decisions the leaders will make. The usual exchange of military courtesies, including guards of honor for each ruler, a combined parade in which all the Armies will be represented and the line of march of which doubtless will be along Unter den Linden, and other activities, will furnish proof to the world of the military, as well as political cooperation which is continuing between the victors. There will be thorough precautions against criminal fanatics, a necessity for the Big Three nations, and especially the United States.

President Truman has no illusions about the risks of the flights and his stay in Berlin. This he revealed when in a special message to Congress he recommended legislation which, in accord with democratic custom, would provide that an elected official, the Speaker of the House, act as President in case of the death or disability of the incumbent, and should that official be incapacitated that the President pro tempore of the Senate, also an electee, should so serve. Not that Mr. Truman envisaged more than the normal possibilities attendant upon a journey such as he will make, but moved by his concern for the orderly continuance of the Federal Government, he deemed it wise in the interest of succession, now that there is no Vice President, to have Congress create the safeguard he proposed, rather than to allow government by a Cabinet Secretary for whose selection he, and not the people was responsible. The fact that he made a non-stop flight from Washington to Olympia, Washington, and that President Roosevelt in the same plane made overseas hops, are indicative of the supreme confidence felt in Washington that the flight across the ocean and the continent to Berlin will be made safely. In Berlin just as at Casablanca, Cairo, Teheran and Yalta, our own secret service operatives in addition to the military, will insure ample protection for our Chief Executive, and there is no reason, therefore, for alarm over the chances duty will compel Mr. Truman to take.

Because England lies along the path of the President's flight, diplomatic quarters in Washington fully expect that either going to Berlin or returning therefrom, he will stop in London. President Roosevelt was not under any obligation to make such a call. On his trips to the Old World he used the Atlantic crossing from Brazil and the Mediterranean route to the Middle East and Russia. It was the practice of that President and Prime Minister Churchill to meet before contacting Marshal Stalin, which gave the impression to the Russians that the two officials were formulating a common policy before meeting their Soviet colleague. Some of Mr. Truman's advisers feel such procedure should be avoided, and that he should go directly to Berlin and thereby assure the Soviet leader of equal treatment with the British Prime Minister. This could be done by the President flying with an Atlantic stop, directly to Frankfurt, SHAEF Headquarters, there picking up General Eisenhower, and then moving on to the former Reich's capital. Returning to the United States he could land at London to make a call of courtesy on the British people.

Receiving the Allied leaders in Berlin will be the Allied Control Council, the heads of which are General of the Army Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery, Marshal Zhukov and General de Lattre, representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France respectively. After a short leave, spent at his home town of Abilene, Kansas, General Eisenhower will return to his headquarters and await the President. It is accepted he would be distinctly useful to that Executive and our Joint Chiefs of Staff in Berlin, because of his intimate knowledge of European problems and European personalities, and because of the harmony with our Allies which he maintained and also because of the admiration for their gallantry and fortitude, which he expressed this week to Congress and the Country. That he will remain for any length of time in Europe is not expected. His demonstration of high diplomatic and military talents call for their employment in the topmost sphere of international relations. Now that General of the Army Marshall has agreed to remain as Chief of Staff, at least until Japan's conquest shall have been achieved, that post will not be available, although it is fully expected that eventually he will be assigned to it. It might be he will be added to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and/or to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. However, this is a question to be determined later.

The American Division that will be in occupation in Berlin and participate in the military activities connected with the Big Three meeting, is expected to be the 82nd Airborne, commanded by Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin. This Division was one of the first of 27 organized Reserve Infantry Divisions to be called in the current war, and it became the parent for the present Airborne Divisions. It made the crucial transition from the training camp to the battle field at Sicily, it stormed down from the skies on the Cherbourg Peninsula, and it met a Panzer thrust and helped to save Liege during the Von Rundstedt offensive. Its deeds of gallantry shine upon the glorious record of the 1st Army. General Gavin is described not only as an officer of military capacity as his leadership of the Division has shown, but as one possessing tact, and the proof of it is the cordial relations he established with the British when coordinated with their forces under Field Marshal Montgomery. He has had no contact with the Russian armies, but his superiors are confident he will cooperate with them as satisfactorily as he did with the British. Doubtless one of the reasons for the selection of his Division was the qualities which it and its commander have shown. In a Capital where contact and association with other Allied troops, having different languages and customs, are apt to produce friction from misunderstanding, it is imperative that no clashes shall occur, and it is fully expected that an excellent record in this regard will be made by the 82nd. Moreover, under the Allied agreement, General Gavin will rotate with the other Allied commanders as military governor of the city. There is confidence he will discharge this responsibility when entrusted to him with full recognition of the common interests of the occupying powers.

Developments this week made it certain that President Truman will go to Berlin better equipped than was President Roosevelt to bargain for solutions of the European questions which are perilous to peace. Following the lead of the House, the Senate passed the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, which contains authority to reduce tariffs from their current rates by an additional 50 per cent. Thus has been recognized the inseparability of world trade and world peace, and in determining the level and quality of the former in the post war period, the policy of the United States will be paramount if not decisive. The Senate will approve the Bretton Woods International Bank and Monetary Fund bill as the House has

done, and because of the stabilization of international exchange which it contemplates and the loans it authorizes, the Soviet Union, as well as Britain and other Nations will be vitally interested. In a message to Secretary Stettinius, Foreign Commissar Molotov emphasized the value of Lend Lease to his country during the war against Hitlerite Germany. This form of aid being no longer permitted by law, Moscow has asked for a six billion dollar loan for post-war reconstruction. President Truman desires that this request be granted, and it will be arranged either through special legislation by Congress or expanded authority given to the Export-Import Bank. The President also wants the Senate to ratify promptly the Charter of the Post War Peace and Security System, practically completed at San Francisco, and even if this be not done before he arrives in Berlin, there is reason to expect such action within a short time. All of this means that his powers have become so extensive that both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin must appreciate that he is the final authority of the United States, and that any commitments he makes will bind it.

In view of the harmony in prospect at Berlin, it is not surprising that those who had hoped to profit from division between the Big Three are now displaying a desire for adjustment of boundary and other questions in connection with which they were propagandizing by act and word their special interests. For instance, the French Consultative Assembly, overriding General de Gaulle, voted this week a motion for the Government to deal directly with Britain in settling the Levantine crisis, and to negotiate with that Power a Treaty of Alliance similar to that in force with Russia. The debate on the former dispute revealed that de Gaulle does not propose to permit the United States to act as arbitrator, an attitude which shows that he continues to distrust the Nation that once again came to the rescue of his country and provided its troops with the mechanical equipment which made good his prediction of five years ago that the conquest of Germany would be achieved with superiority in this regard. Simultaneously with the opening of the discussions in Moscow from which it is expected a revamped Provisional Government for Poland, still under Soviet control, will emerge, the sixteen Polish underground leaders arrested by the Soviet Police were tried. Twelve were convicted of sabotage and plots against the Soviet Union, the latter involving alleged efforts by the London Government-in-Exile to create a combination of Powers to destroy the Soviet Union. The defendants were given terms of imprisonment, and probably will be pardoned, as proof of Soviet strength and mercy. By this judicial procedure, the Soviet Government sought to justify to the world its refusal to have any dealings with the Exile Government, and to support its position that in the interest of world peace the new Polish Government should be made up of pro-Soviet personnel. One inference from the trial which deserves comment is Russia's continued suspicion that the West is still determined to destroy this vast communistic state, a suspicion that is doubtless responsible for the unilateral control the Soviets are exercising in neighboring and Balkan States. As part of this control, the Kremlin has required Czechoslovakia and the Lublin Government to meet in Moscow and settle their boundary dispute involving Teschen and German Silesia, and to formulate their relations in accordance with the Treaties of Alliance they have with Russia. The most important feature of President Truman's program at Berlin will be to convince Marshal Stalin that the United States is sincerely anxious for Soviet friendship, and once this is accomplished then it is believed satisfactory adjustment of all questions between the two countries can easily be achieved.

As the Allied Forces march toward the conquest of Japan, many political questions relating to the Far East will demand settlement. Just as General of the Army Eisenhower had Ambassador Murphy as his diplomatic adviser, so General of the Army MacArthur and Fleet Admiral Nimitz will have attached to them an outstanding career diplomat. The man regarded as likely to receive this assignment is Under Secretary of State Grew, who knows Japan intimately as a result of his long service as Ambassador to Japan.

► **NAVAL AERONAUTICS.** Comdr. Edward Allen Hannegan, USN, has assumed command of the United States Naval Air Station at Patuxent River, relieving Capt. A. P. Storrs, USN, who returns to duty with the Pacific Fleet as Commanding Officer of an aircraft carrier.

Just prior to his duty at Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Commander Hannegan served as Air Officer and Executive Officer of the new Aircraft Carrier Langley which formed part of the famous Task Force 58, commanded by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, USN.

During a three months' period in the Pacific, a single Navy plane officially tallied in its log books a new record of destruction sending to the bottom 25,900 tons of enemy shipping and probably sinking or damaging an additional 42,495 tons more for a total score of 68,395. The record was made with a new Navy liberator under the command of Lt. Arthur G. Elder, USNR. The plane carried a compliment of five crew members.

With a record of 234 enemy aircraft destroyed, Air Group 84 has returned to the United States after a five-month combat tour in the Pacific on an Essex-Class carrier. In addition to the 234 Japanese planes destroyed, the Air Group's aviators are credited with sinking or damaging more than 160,000 tons of enemy shipping during the course of 6,000 combat sorties, which included strikes on the enemy's home, industry and airfields. Lt. Comdr. R. R. Hedrick, USN, is air group commander. TBM Avenger pilots scored nine torpedo hits on the Yamato when it was sunk in the East China Sea on 7 April.

Veterans of the Philippines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns, the Navy's Composite Squadron 85 has returned to the United States for leave and reassignment after seven months of Pacific combat. Commanded by Lt. Comdr. Fred C. Harrington, USN, Eighty-Five went into action during the Leyte invasion, supported the Luzon landings at Lingayen Gulf, and then went north to the Iwo Jima and Okinawa battles.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Mr. Howard Bruce, ASF director of materiel, speaking at a news conference in Washington 15 June emphasized that the initial adjustment of the procurement program to a one-front war basis has been completed. Still further adjustments, he said, will undoubtedly be necessary as the war against Japan progresses.

The reductions in individual contracts necessary to implement this major program adjustment have been or are now being made, Mr. Bruce said. In gauging the effect of the change-over there are two basic comparisons which might be made. The first is comparison of the program as now established with the program that was in effect with a two-front war. The second is a comparison of future monthly delivery rates with those achieved in the past.

The total reduction in ASF procurement for the last eight months of 1945 is 32 per cent, approximately a reduction of \$6.1 billion from a total of \$27.7 billion. In the other comparison, June deliveries are expected to be 15 per cent below those of March.

By December the deliveries will be down 27 per cent from March.

On the eve of departure from the ETO for the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, the nine-member House Military Affairs sub-committee studying redeployment problems and the disposal of surplus Army equipment, praised both the Army's program and the handling of German prisoners of war in this theater.

"We are highly impressed with what the Army is doing over here," Representative Carl T. Durham, (Dem. N. C.), chairman of the sub-committee, said. "Installations throughout England, France, Belgium and Germany were visited. Frankly, we are amazed with the splendid job that the Army is doing in reclaiming salvaged equipment," he added.

Committee members were especially interested in the gigantic quartermaster salvage depot at Reims in the Oise Section of the Communications Zone.

Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Communications Zone commanding general, was commended by committee members for successfully handling the tremendous supply problems that faced the U. S. Army as it drove through France into Germany. "We think that he did a superb job of handling this difficult job," Rep. Durham said.

Corps of Engineers—"Engineer troops in Europe have thoroughly demonstrated their capabilities. They will need but little special training to get ready for the Pacific War," says Col. Herman W. Schull, Chief, War Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Colonel Schull, just returned from an inspection of Engineer redeployment in the ETO, said, "What the job amounts to, in short, is taking equipment which in many instances is over two years old and has already weathered one long ocean voyage, many months of uninterrupted work, and nearly a year of service under combat conditions—take such battered equipment and put it into such beautiful shape that it can stand another long ocean voyage and still be in guaranteed A No. 1 working condition when it hits a new Pacific beachhead. It's the biggest mechanics' job in history."

The major retraining problem for the Engineer troop units, according to Colonel Schull, will be developing skilled replacements for those specialists who were converted from Engineers to infantry at the time when the need for infantry replacements in the ETO was even more pressing than the need for Engineers. "A lot of good Engineers were combat casualties, and must now be replaced by men who know more than one Engineer specialty," says Colonel Schull.

Medical Department—Following a tour of duty in the Office of the Surgeon General of more than three years, Lt. Col. Harrison J. Shull, MC, departed for his new assignment as consultant in Medicine to the Sixth Army in the Southwest Pacific. His successor as chief of the General Medicine Branch of the Medical Consultants Division is Maj. Frederick T. Billings, MC, recently returned from overseas.

Lt. Col. Malcolm J. Farrell, MC, Deputy Director of the Neuropsychiatry consultants Division, Office of the Surgeon General, has been assigned to the post of commanding officer of the 231st Hospital Ship complement.

Certain meats, meat food and dairy products which are not required to meet all of the requirements of Federal and Army specifications for foods procured for the subsistence of troops are being procured by the Army for the feeding of prisoners of war and civilians in occupied countries, the Surgeon General's office revealed this week. These items are inspected by the Veterinary Corps.

Approximately 3,500 of the 17,800 nurses in the ETO will return to the United States for duty in Army hospitals there, the Office of the Chief Surgeon, European Theater of Operations, said recently.

The Chief Surgeon's office estimated that 1800 nurses will be needed to serve in the Army of Occupation. Facilities for occupying troops will include 11 station hospitals, 8 general hospitals, 1 convalescent hospital, 6 evacuation hospitals, 10 field hospitals, and a number of miscellaneous medical units which do not need nurses—collecting and clearing companies, laboratories, and dispensaries.

Classification of nurses has progressed so rapidly that most nurses will know by early July where the redeployment program will send them, Lt. Col. Ida W. Danielson, director of the nursing service for the ETO said. Two chief factors control the future of nurses now in military service in ETO: First, the essentiality of the nurse to her unit or to current military needs; and, second, her length and type of overseas service. Against these two factors the individual's choice will be considered.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, was the principal speaker at a recent ceremony in St. Louis at which the Army-Navy E Award was presented to the General Cable Corporation.

"Gardner Hall," the new Bachelor Officers' Quarters at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., was dedicated recently in memory of the late Brig. Gen. John H. Gardner by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer. Gen. Gardner, who at the time of his death last October was Assistant Chief, Procurement and Distribution Service, had a distinguished military career which started in 1917.


New assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include Lt. Col. L. Gray Beck, Jr., to Publications Branch; Maj. David F. Culbertson to Military Personnel Branch; Maj. George Metcalfe to Signal Unit Survey Branch; Capt. Lloyd T. Christanson to Development Management Division; Capt. Forrest E. Crain to Distribution and Disposal Branch; Capt. Frank P. Liberman to Army Pictorial Service; Capt. Jack W. McDonald to Communications Engineering Branch; Capt. John G. Ragsdale to Military Training Branch and Capt. Thomas P. West to Contract Termination Branch.

Chemical Warfare Service—Censorship has been lifted on operational details of flame-thrower tanks equipped with extension hoses, designed by Pacific Ocean headquarters and now being employed on Okinawa.

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the hose extension comes in 50-foot sections, which can be joined in lengths up to 500 feet and easily transported up steep terrain to burn out Japs stalling the American advance.

Coupled to fuel containers in the fire-spewing tank, the hose conveys under pressure a steady flow of inflammable fuel to the outlet gun in its nozzle.

At the nozzle, two members of the tank crew control the hose, aim the gun, and fire concentrated splashes of flame into strongpoints located so that they cannot be reached effectively by tank or artillery shells.

Experiments on the hose began immediately after the return of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., from the Palau Islands, where the steep coral cliffs afforded ideal defensive positions for the enemy and made assault almost suicidal for American infantrymen. Conferences were held with Col. George F. Unmacht, CWS officer in POA and designer of the flame-throwing tanks, used in every Pacific operation since the battle for Saipan.

Quartermaster Corps—Boxes of single or double ply veneer Kraft board, reinforced with cleats, have been developed by the Quartermaster Corps, effecting a saving of 68 per cent of critical Kraft material and possessing several advantages over boxes made of V-board.

Panels of single ply, consisting of 1/16 inch thick hardwood, faced on both sides with 42-pound Kraft board approximately .016 inch thick, are used in constructing boxes for a content weight up to 75 pounds. For carrying materials weighing from 76 to 225 pounds, two single plies are glued together giving an overall thickness of 3/16 of an inch.

The Kraft paper facings of the panels are of dense, heavily sized, highly water resistant fiber board and are glued to the hardwood core with a water resistant glue. The panels are reinforced on the edges with wooden cleats 5/8 inch thick by 1 1/4 inches wide for loads up to 75 pounds, and 3/4 inch thick by 1 1/4 inches wide for packing materials weighing from 76 to 225 pounds.

Transportation Corps—Trained long before V-E Day, hundreds of experts in tropical packing are now helping speed the flow of equipment from Europe to the Pacific. To train men to oversee the packing of material destined for the Pacific, the Transportation Corps established a school in Paris under Lt. Col. Herbert L. Phylfe. By V-E Day this school had trained fourteen Mobile Packing Squads, and hundreds of officers and men from supply depots and field units in packing methods which ensure delivery in usable condition.

All items of equipment to be sent to the Pacific have been analyzed from the standpoint of proper tropical packaging, and officers and men in each service were taught the correct procedures for the equipment of their service.

Between D-Day and V-E Day the Transportation Corps imported and delivered 1,645,145,840 gallons of POL (Petrol, Oil, Lubricants), an average of approximately 5,000,000 gallons a day to depots and air bases on the Continent of Europe.

Ordnance Department—Mass production of the V2 rocket bombs, capable of pin-point bombing at a range of 3,000 miles, was within reach of German scientists at the close of the war, U. S. Army Ordnance intelligence experts revealed. Within six months after V-E Day, they said, Germany would have been able to produce the bomb on a mass scale, and the Germans believed they would have turned them out in large enough numbers to "neutralize any advantage our airplane superiority had given us."

The intelligence experts based their findings on a month-long survey of the huge rocket assembly plant and in conversations with captured scientists. The plant was built 800 feet deep in the heart of the Kohnstein mountains near Nordhausen, Germany. Maj. William J. Bromley, who directed the job of assembling 100 of the projectiles for delivery to the United States for analysis, disclosed that numerous gadgets and improvements, designed to give the rocket greater range and accuracy, were much in evidence at the factory.

Chaplains Corps—The Acting Chief of Chaplains, Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Luther D. Miller, will be the speaker today, 23 June, at the graduation exercises of the Basic Class of the Chaplain School, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Chaplain Paul H. Elmen was awarded the Silver Star at Walter Reed General Hospital, Tuesday evening, 19 June 1945, for gallantry in action while serving with the Sixth Armored Division of the Third Army in Germany.

Office of the Fiscal Director—The Office of the Fiscal Director announced this week that with the appointment of Brig. Gen. R. P. Hueper, Deputy Fiscal Director, to be Acting Chief of Finance, Col. E. J. Bean becomes Deputy Director and Assistant Chief of Finance replacing General Hueper.

MARINE CORPS. Regulations and quotas for assignment of enlisted men of the Marine Corps and of the Marine Corps Reserve to the Navy V-12 College Training Program are prescribed in Letter of Instruction No. 1035.

The continuation and, wherever possible, the expansion of sound programs of intramural sport so that each Marine will have an opportunity for athletic competition within his post or station has been directed. It is pointed out that in no case

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shall personnel be retained on a post for the purpose of athletic competition beyond the normal time for transfer to overseas duty.

Regulations and instructions governing the discipline of Marine Corps Women's Reserve, contained in Letter of Instruction No. 1038, states that while sentences by court-martial involving members of the Women's Reserve are ordinarily disapproved of and such confinement should be remitted except where the offense amounts to a felony. In cases where court-martial sentences include confinement and discharge but the circumstances do not require confinement in a Federal penitentiary, confinement should be remitted and the discharge effected.

Uniform regulations for the MCWR, as approved 30 April, 1945, by the Secretary of the Navy, have been published in pamphlet form.

► ARMY AIR FORCES. With Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding general of the XXI Bomber Command, at the controls most of the way, a B-29 flew non-stop from Hawaii to Washington, D. C., 16 June covering the distance of 4,640 miles in 20 hours and 15 minutes. It was a record flight for the Superfortress with General LeMay breaking his own record of 4,100 miles from Kharagpur, India, to Guam, which he flew non-stop 19 Jan.

General LeMay, accompanied by members of his staff, took off from Guam, arriving in Honolulu in 15 hours and 43 minutes, a distance of 3,780 miles. The distance from Guam to Washington was flown in 35 hours and 58 minutes. Accompanying General LeMay were the following members of his staff:

Col. William H. Blanchard, Col. Donald Coupland, Col. James D. Garcia, Col. Paul S. Emrich, Maj. Norman P. Hayes, Maj. Alvin P. Yorkunas, Capt. Theodore E. Beckemeler, Lt. Francis St. C. O'Leary, Lt. George A. Lydotes and Lt. William S. O'Hare. Enlisted members of the crew were: T. Sgt. Dock E. West, T. Sgt. Howard J. Johnson, S. Sgt. George F. Broughton, S. Sgt. Yow On Horn and Sgt. John A. Shinhault.

Personnel of the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force, elements of which are already in action supporting United States ground forces in the Philippines, are being trained in AAF training installations in the United States. The Mexican flyers who are not already pilots will receive their cadet training at the AAF's Preflight School, Maxwell Field, Ala. They are then sent to other AAF installations for specialized training. These installations include Truax Field, Wis., for radio-mechanic training; Chanute Field, Ill., for aircraft maintenance training; Lowry Field, Colo., for the armament and chemical officers' course, armorers' course and the clerk-typist course; Majors Field, Tex., for administration training; and, for actual flight training Curtis Field, Tex.; Napier Field, Ala.; Lincoln Army Air Field, Neb. Aerial gunnery is given off the coast of Mexico near the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

Many of the trainees will continue to be sent to the Pacific as replacements to fight under the command of Col. Antonio Cardenas Rodriguez. First element of the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force to enter combat was the 201st Mexican Fighter Squadron under the command of Capt. Radames Gaxiola. Flying P-47s, the squadron 3 June bombed and strafed Japanese tanks and positions in the Cagayan Valley of Luzon in support of United States ground forces.

Speeding up the training of B-29 crews, an unheralded air transport section of the Second Air Force has become virtually a flying sub-depot. Performing the important job of rush priority parts and passengers and emergency maintenance men throughout Second Air Force territory, this transport section is part of the Maintenance and Supply Division headed by Brig. Gen. Harold A. McGinnis, deputy commander of the Second Air Force. The Second Air Force has a regular daily schedule of flights, covering most of its 40 installations throughout the west from Sioux City, Ia., to Tucson, Ariz. A Superfortress grounded for lack of a part is immediately serviced with supplies from another Second Air Force station or from an ATSC control depot. Since it began operating in October, 1944, the transport system has flown 3,000,000 miles in its fleet of C-47s without an accident. Pilots are all overseas combat returnees with good instrument rating, most of them former four-engine bomber pilots.

Helicopters, shipped to China from the United States, are being successfully used to rescue personnel who have been forced down or had to bail out in remote and inaccessible areas. Operated by an emergency rescue squadron recently assigned to the Fourteenth Air Force Service Command, the Air Search and Rescue Section, the helicopters are able to make rescues from extremely mountainous sections. The Air Search and Rescue Section, headed by Col. Richard W. Treiber, is equipped with medical facilities which bring quick aid to sick and injured personnel.

Air Technical Service Command.—The ATSC has in operation two specialized depots to handle tire reclamation and salvage for all the strategic and tactical Air Forces throughout the world and all AAF aircraft in the United States. One is at Mogadore, Ohio, and the other at Ontario, Calif. Thousands of tires pass through these two depots monthly. Some are repaired by nearby tire factories and others are scrapped for use as reclaimed rubber. Tires of all sizes are received, from huge bomber tires to those from small tail wheels. Many bear German and Italian trade names, taken from crashed or captured planes. Many have bullet and flak holes. As many as 100 railway cars of tires have come to one depot in one month's time. Tires are usually reshipped to the combat theaters within 30 days. About 70 per cent of the tires thus handled are saved and repaired.

School of Aviation Medicine.—Ten new Army Flight Nurses were graduated from the AAF School of Aviation Medicine 16 June after ceremonies held in the office of the commandant, Brig. Gen. Eugen G. Reinartz, USA.

Those receiving diplomas were: Lieutenants Iris L. Barklow, Mary A. DeFrino, Olivia G. Erlendson, Alice M. Guzewicz, Elizabeth J. Kennedy, Mary Moran, Clara F. Phillips, Mamie C. Sanders, Betty C. Smith and Mildred A. Vicendese.

Air Transport Command.—One of the very few successful bargains struck between the United States and Germany during the war in Europe resulted in the extension of ATC operations into neutral Switzerland more than six months ago. Disclosing this rarity of total war, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commanding general of the European Division of ATC, said recently that the agreement was based on mutual recognition of the need of American and German war prisoners for mail from home. The arrangement was concluded last September after extensive diplomatic negotiations through the International Red Cross. Since the initial survey flight 20 Nov. an ATC C-47 has been flying two round trips a week between Paris and Cointrin Airport near Geneva. The plane has carried to Switzerland an average of two tons of mail each trip. This included both letters for the 65,000 American prisoners of war and internees who were in German hands during the closing months of the war, and letters from Germans in the United States to their homeland. On the return

flight about one ton of mail has been flown out on each flight, both for German prisoners in the United States and from American prisoners in Germany. Because the flights were made by agreement with Germany, no real effort was made to conceal the fact that they were being run by the ATC as a military organization. Nevertheless, at the request of the Swiss government, crew members who flew into Geneva changed their uniforms for civilian clothes before leaving the plane.

► ARMY GROUND FORCES. Presentation of 13 combat awards headlined Infantry Day ceremonies staged at Army Ground Forces Headquarters as veterans of Africa, Europe and the Pacific were decorated during a formal parade and review by Maj. Gen. J. G. Christiansen, Chief of Staff acting for Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commanding General of AGF.

Newly assigned officers at this headquarters include Col. Breckinridge A. Day, FA, assigned to the Ground Requirements Section; Lt. Col. Winant Johnston, Sig. C., Office of Chief of Staff; Lt. Col. Werner E. Jones, FA, Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. John D. Townsend, INF, Ground G-1 Section; Maj. Joshua L. Holley, Jr., Ord. Dept., Ground Ordnance Section; and CWO Edward J. Sullivan, AUS, Ground G-2 Section.

Present for conference purposes several days of the past week were Cols. E. M. Benitez, S. T. Vincent and M. A. S. Ming of G-2, G-3 and G-4 Sections, respectively, XXXVI Corps.

Armored Center.—Lt. Col. Arthur L. West has been assigned to the Organization, Doctrine and Training Section. Colonel West served with the 1st and 4th Armored Divisions from 1940 until he was wounded in December, 1944.

Maj. William M. King has entered upon new duties in the Organization, Doctrine and Training Section. Major King landed in France on Omaha Beach with the assault waves of the 2nd Armored Division in June, 1944, and fought with the division through France, Belgium, Luxembourg and into Germany.

Armored School.—Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, Commanding General of the 103rd Infantry Division, was a recent visitor to The Armored School. His son is a candidate in Armored Officer Candidate School. Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Commandant, conducted the distinguished visitor on an inspection tour of OGS and other academic departments.

Fifty-four second lieutenants have been commissioned upon graduation from Armored OGS in Class 75. Col. Wendell H. Langdon, director of The Armored School Tactics Department, was the graduation speaker. Class honor man was 2nd Lt. Herbert Cline of Philadelphia, who fought with Merrill's Marauders in Burma.

Maj. Joseph M. Robinson has been appointed Information and Education Officer, succeeding 1st Lt. James C. Raleigh.

Two more officers who fought against the Germans have been assigned to The Armored School. Capt. John C. Gleason has been assigned to the Tactics Department. Capt. Orland D. Buck has been assigned to the Training Group. Other officers assigned to the Armored School were: Maj. Wadsworth McGinty, Tactics Department; Maj. Robert P. Brown and Capt. Leonard L. Boyer, Jr., School Troops; Capt. Karl E. Rinas, Tank Department, and CWO Richard H. Dill, Communication Department.

Armored Replacement Training Center.—Lt. Col. Edson Schull has been named Commanding Officer of the 4th Regiment ARTC, succeeding Lt. Col. Robert E. Holman, who is awaiting a new assignment. Colonel Schull went overseas with the 1st Armored Division, participating in the initial landings in North Africa and fighting through the Tunisian Campaign and on into Italy.

Russ Peters, former Cleveland Indians' second sacker, is now Private Peters of D-14 and the inner defense stalwart for the 2nd Regiment nine in the ARTC League.

Cavalry School.—1st Lt. William E. Kennedy, jr., Field Artillery, Staff and Faculty, has been assigned to the Officers' Replacement Pool, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Fort Sill, Okla., but will temporarily remain on detached service with The Cavalry School.

2nd Lt. Remer L. Budreau, Inf., has been relieved from duty with the Officers' Replacement Pool, Cavalry Replacement Training Center and from further temporary duty at The Cavalry School, and has been assigned to the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. William Hagler, Infantry (Armored), Staff and Faculty, has been transferred to the Detachment of Patients, Regional Station Hospital.

1st Lt. Forrest K. White, has been relieved from assignment with Assault Gun Tank Section III, Cavalry Training Detachment, and assigned to The Armored School, Fort Knox, Ky.

Maj. William F. Jackson, Staff and Faculty, has been appointed acting Executive Officer of The Cavalry School.

1st Lt. Roy H. Barr, Staff and Faculty, has been relieved from assignment and assigned to the Officers' Replacement Pool, Transportation Corps, New York City.

Capt. Arthur T. Stewart, Jr., having reported for duty with the Cavalry School, has been assigned Inspector General.

1st Lt. William L. Engle, formerly of Staff and Faculty, the Cavalry School, is now assigned to the Cavalry Replacement Training Center.

2nd Lt. Jack S. Robinson, Staff and Faculty, has been relieved from assignment and assigned to the Officers' Replacement Pool, Transportation Corps, New York City.

Antiaircraft Command.—Brig. Gen. Evans R. Crowell, USA, has assumed the duties here, of assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, AAA School, has assumed command of the Antiaircraft Command, Fort Bliss, Tex., during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. G. Ralph Meyer.

Maj. Gordon W. Jones, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Special Information Section, Washington, D. C. visited this headquarters during the past week on a tour of Army Ground Forces installations.

Field Artillery School.—Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, Commandant, presented awards to eight Fort Sill soldiers at a review on the Old Post Parade grounds. Receiving the awards were Col. Thomas E. de Shazo, Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School; Lt. Col. Neil D. Cox, Department of Combined Arms; Maj. John F. Stein, Department of Combined Arms; Capt. Neal W. Harris, Officers' Refresher Course student; Capt. A. Dean Sumner, Department of Combined Arms; 1st Lt. Earl M. Peterson, Department of Communication; 1st Lt. Oscar B. Rich, Department of Air Training; and T. Sgt. John F. Cummings, 5th Battalion, Field Artillery School Detachment.

Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, visited the Field Artillery School and the Replacement Training Center recently to inspect training.

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Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel
M. H. Sterne, GSC
G. B. Brophy, AC
H. H. Henrie, AC
V. T. Cannon, AC
J. H. Lyons, MC
W. L. Dinning, GSC
J. W. Twitty, AC
T. P. White, MC
J. Lansdale, Jr., CE

Maj. to Lt. Colonel
C. H. Corey, OD
W. K. Boltz, QMC
H. B. Brennan, JAGD
P. W. Holmes, FA
Ted W. Sess, OD
R. C. Woods, QMC
R. H. Noyes, Sig C
A. J. Hudson, QMC
Louise Rosen, AC
G. P. May, AC
H. E. Lacy, AC
D. M. Kersey, AC
A. B. Sloss, Sig C
E. J. Faulkner, AC
C. M. Walden, AC
D. T. Robertson, AC
C. E. Reichert, AC
F. S. Kirtley, Inf
C. R. Douglass, AC
S. A. Hayes, Sig C
A. F. Kelly, AC
A. M. Wagner, CWS
F. W. Axtell, AC
E. F. McClellan, Inf
J. W. Moore, AC
H. R. Greenlee, FD
J. W. Hancock, Jr., AC

Captain to Major
N. D. Pulliam, AC
J. A. Ingersoll, AGD
A. N. May, CE
W. G. Beck, Jr., AC
J. H. Skeen, Jr., Inf
E. J. Ryan, JAGD
L. Priddy, Jr., OD
J. E. Barton, CAC
L. Terry, Sig C
R. H. Wilson, MC
D. W. McFlashan, AC
M. B. Ferderber, MC
F. E. Dungan, AC
C. D. Pentress, OD
F. G. McConnell, MC
A. C. Taylor, CE
M. M. Clement, CWS
R. L. Boone, TC
N. J. Carpenter, AC
Mark T. Moots, AC
J. R. Midkiff, AC
J. E. Martin, AC
H. F. Schlarb, Sig C
F. J. Karlin, AC
H. W. Cayton, DC
P. B. Simmons, QMC
T. G. Hammond, Inf
C. C. Tully, MC
C. A. Gerstacker, OD
A. M. Shomlon, Inf
J. M. Crosby, AC
E. E. Kilgore, AC
Ernest Zachau, Inf
G. D. Buchanan, CWS
H. E. Peters, JAGD
E. P. J. Linton, AC
W. D. Redmond, AC
R. D. Floberg, Inf
Carlisle Carson, DC
C. V. Liddy, DC

E. B. Hall, TC
G. H. Gardner, Jr., JAGD
J. H. Fugate, TC
H. M. Clanton, CAC
G. L. Runyon, OD
T. L. Weinsaft, Inf
C. A. Nagel, TC
T. G. Brogan, OD
J. E. Hanrahan, CE
E. L. VanHorn, CE
E. T. Campbell, TC
H. M. Carleton, Sig C
Henry Potuzky, MC
M. A. Meyer, JAGD
E. P. Henley, AC
K. D. True, OD
D. W. Prewitt, Inf
S. E. Heckerman, FA
R. E. Grantham, FA
O. V. Branson, TC
Robt. A. Huddleston, CMP
J. L. Steele, AC
B. W. Franklin, OD
R. H. Allredge, MC
R. T. Nimmons, AC
W. E. Fangerow, IGD
R. E. Aitenhofen, CE
Walter Hartung, MC
A. A. Gilmour, OD
L. A. Bural, AC
H. R. Lescalet, Diet.
D. L. Loudon, MC
O. R. Stach, OD
J. Richard, DC
H. D. Crawford, AC
A. B. Frazin, CE
F. A. Valente, CE

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Medal
Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, USA; Com. Gen. of Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force.
Maj. Gen. St. Clair Street, USA; Comdr. 13th Air Force.

Brig. Gen. G. P. Saville, USA; Com. Gen. XII Tactical Air Command.
Brig. Gen. C. F. Born, USA; Asst. Ch. of Staff, A-3, Fifteenth Air Force.
Brig. Gen. D. R. Goodrich, USA; Com. Gen. VIII Air Force Service Command.
Brig. Gen. D. R. Hutchinson, USA; Ch. of Staff of V Fighter Command; Comdr. of 310th Bombardment Wing and Ch. of Staff of Fifth Air Force.
Brig. Gen. D. W. Hutchison, USA; Comdr. Bombardment Wing SW Pacific Area.
Brig. Gen. W. A. Matheny, USA; Com. Gen. XIII Bomber Command.

Col. Frank Capra, AUS; Asst. Chief of Army Pictorial Service.
Col. F. A. Blanchfield, ANC; Supt. Army Nurse Corps.

Legion of Merit
Rear Adm. W. R. Furlong, USN.
Capt. J. H. Carter, USN.
Capt. R. H. Roberts, USN.
Capt. O. R. Bennehoff, USN.
Capt. C. G. Richardson, USN, (GS).
Col. R. D. Graves, USA.
Lt. Comdr. D. A. Tufts, USNR.
Brig. Gen. B. L. Milburn, USA.

Silver Star
Comdr. J. O. Miner, USN; Com. Officer of Destroyer.
CQM R. A. Gossett, USN; Submarine war.
Lt. (jg) H. J. Flanagan, USN; Submarine war.
Col. G. F. Bloomquist, Inf.; Action in Germany.
Capt. B. M. P. Leefmans; Action in France.
Pfc. F. T. Matsuda; Action in France.
Pfc. T. T. Matsushita; Action in France.
Pfc. L. E. Hartley, Inf.; Action in Germany.

Pfc. J. N. Curtis, Jr., Action in Germany.
Pvt. C. E. Blankenship, Inf.; Action in Germany.

Bronze Star
Col. Richard G. Thomas, Inf., (OLC); Capt. H. C. Schleh, Inf.; Col. L. T. Heath, Lt. Col. Innes Randolph, GSC, Lt. Col. E. M. Newman, TC; Col. A. H. Wilson, ARC; Lt. Col. H. S. Dimmitt, AMG; Lt. Col. W. B. Sell; Lt. Col. R. P. Rogers; Maj. W. T. Bradbury; Maj. F. A. McDermott; Capt. J. H. Williams, Jr.; Maj. W. E. Bowman; Maj. H. E. Zimmerman, Jr.; Capt. R. O. Jordan, Inf.; Cpl. R. N. Mathis, Inf.; Pfc. M. T. Webster, Inf.; Cpl. S. M. Webb, Inf.; 1st Lt. J. F. Sullivan, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. F. Brown, Inf.; Pfc. J. E. Oarsley, Inf.; Cpl. S. L. Powell, Inf.; S.Sgt. R. L. Charles, Inf.; Lt. Col. W. K. Weaver, Jr., Inf.; Lt. Col. Robert Outsen, Inf.; Capt. W. O. Schlegle, Inf.; S.Sgt. J. L. Newman, Jr., Inf.; S.Sgt. A. E. Anderson, Inf.; Pfc. G. T. White, Inf.; Cpl. G. B. Dornick, Inf.; Sgt. H. E. Gotsch, Inf.; Lt. Col. T. E. Briell, Jr., Inf.; Pfc. N. E. Winkler, Inf.; Pfc. Paul Handler, Inf.; Sgt. G. F. Humphrey, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. A. Herman, Inf.; 2nd Lt. F. X. Noziglia, Inf.; Pfc. M. C. Angell, Inf.; Lt. Col. J. R. Williams, Jr., Inf.; Pvt. R. W. Garber, Inf.; Pfc. J. M. Rowland, Inf.; S.Sgt. R. D. Smith, Inf.; Lt. Col. P. B. Tonks, QMC; Sgt. R. M. Smith, CE; Cpl. H. G. White, MC; Pfc. A. F. Danilewicz, Inf.; S.Sgt. M. J. Bayne, MC; S.Sgt. W. W. Dingman; Pfc. C. H. Craig, Jr., MC; Lt. Col. G. V. Hunn, Inf.; S.Sgt. F. A. Kessinger, Inf.; Maj. E. E. Champlin, Inf.; Pfc. J. E. Watkins, Inf.; Pfc. L. B. Staton, Jr., Inf.; 2nd Lt. L. M. Cobo, Inf.; Pfc. L. D. Corbin, Inf.; Chaplain (Capt.) J. W. Zuber, Jr.; Maj. F. T. Holt, Inf.; Pfc. R. H. Hanson, Inf.; Pfc. E. W. Sullivan, Inf.; Maj. H. C. Ritze, Inf.; WO (jg) G. F. Johnson, SC; 1st Lt. K. P. Jungbluth, Inf.; Pfc. Gene C. Lundeen, Inf.; 1st Lt. J. C. Crouch, FA; S.Sgt. G. W. Frantz; Maj. R. T. Gannett, II, Inf.; Maj. N. R. Voorhis, Inf.; Lt. Col. Mitchell Wolfson; Maj. R. L. Glasgow, Maj. J. B. Fenner, Col. W. T. Star; S.Sgt. G. A. Zachman; M.Sgt. P. M. Kober; M.Sgt. D. O. Rickham; T.Sgt. N. H. Curtis; T.Sgt. D. N. Bender; T.Sgt. J. E. Farmer; WO, P. S. Garofano; S.Sgt. C. P. Straughn; Sgt. G. C. Stewart; Sgt. M. B. Harlan; Pvt. W. M. Anderson; Comdr. J. A. Tyree, Jr., USN; Capt. J. P. Bennington, USN; Lt. R. D. Sparkman, USNR; Lt. Comdr. F. T. Howard, USNR; Capt. J. S. Champlin, USN; Capt. Charles Allen, USN; Capt. C. F. House, (SC) USN; Comdr. P. W. Garnett, USN; Capt. J. L. Phares, USN; Comdr. F. E. Bakutis, USN; Capt. R. C. Spillane, USMC; Sgt. Maj. H. G. Adams, USMC; 1st Sgt. J. L. Hester, USMC; 1st Sgt. H. J. Litzelman, USMC; 1st Sgt. C. F. Carrington, USMC; S.Sgt. J. W. Langston, USMC; P1.Sgt. V. M. Richey, USMC; Sgt. E. L. Harris, USMC; Sgt. M. R. Zurvaes, USMC; Sgt. D. W. Bair, USMC; Cpl. H. F. Manis, USMC, and Cpl. R. F. Holland, USMC.

Distinguished Flying Cross
Lt. Comdr. R. E. Moore, USN; CO of bombing squadron.

Air Medal
Comdr. J. R. Compton, USN; CO of Navy Patrol plane.
Lt. J. S. Tobin, USNR; Submarine War.
Comdr. F. E. Bakutis, USN (GS); Pilot and CO of Fighting Squadron.

Letters of Commendation
Capt. W. F. Lafrenz, USN-Ret.; Asst. Port Director 12th Naval District.

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IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

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Calendar of Legislation ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 447. To reduce to 4 per cent interest charges on loans secured by U. S. Government life insurance (converted) policies. Reported by Senate Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3322. To enable families of overseas veterans, and returning veterans with families, affected by evictions or hardships, to occupy publicly financed war housing which may be vacant. Passed Senate. To President.

S. 612. To provide for elimination of special retirement benefits to officers of the Air Corps who are serving as wing commanders while officers senior to them serving in higher commands are not covered by the same retirement provisions. Passed by House. To President.

H. R. 2477. To provide for additional pay of \$10 per month for the duration of the war and 6 months to enlisted men in the Medical Corps of the Army entitled to wear the expert medical corpsman badge. Passed by House, amended.

H. R. 3163. To permit the waiving of bonds of Navy mail clerks and assistant mail clerks. Passed by House. Passed by Senate. To President.

President.

S. 58. To permit officers on the retired list of the Navy and of the Naval Reserve, while on active duty, to be appointed to ranks or grades in a different branch or corps of the Navy without loss of or prejudice to any rights, benefits, privileges, and gratuities enjoyed by them in their former status. Passed in amended form by House. Senate agreed to amendments. To President.

S. 916. To remove the limitation on the right to command of officers of the Dental Corps of the Army. Passed by House. To President.

H. R. 3233. To permit members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy certain Government Housing facilities on a rental basis without loss of rental allowances. Passed by House. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 3436. To provide for a medal to be awarded to all persons who shall have served honorably on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands at any time between 7 Dec. 1941 and the official end of the present war. Passed by House.

H. R. 3440. Authorizes appropriations for a permanent program of scientific research in the interest of national security. Passed by

House.

H. J. Res. 136. To provide for the establishment, management, and perpetuation of the Kermit Roosevelt Fund. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 2322. To provide for the issuance of the Mexican Border Service Medal to members of the Reserve forces of the Army, on active duty in 1916 and 1917, to whom the medal could not be given by existing law. Passed by Senate. To President.

S. 524. To provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries as may be needed for war veterans. Passed, amended, by Senate.

S. 716. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. Passed by Senate.

S. 761. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in Quonset hut occupied by U. S. S. Construction Battalion at Camp Rosseau. Passed by Senate.

S. 822. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at Naval Base Two, Rosneath, Scotland, 12 Oct., 1944. Passed by Senate.

S. 823. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in the U. S. Naval Hospital, S. Attie, Wash., 10 May, 1944. Passed by Senate.

S. 824. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in Quonset hut E-172 at the amphibious training base, Norfolk, Va. Passed by Senate.

S. 1045. To provide pay, allowances, and subsistence of personnel discharged or released from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard because of minority at time of enlistment. Passed by Senate.

S. 805. To insure further the military security through official sources. Passed by Senate.

S. 715. To provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy by reorganizing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Passed by Senate.

S. 732. To reimburse Ensign Elmer H. Beckmann, USNR, for the value of personal property lost in a fire at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Me., 4 Aug., 1944. Passed by Senate.

S. 727. To provide that in the administration of pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges or benefits the commissioned officers of the USS St. Louis during the Spanish-American War, 18 May, 1898, to 2 Sept., 1898, shall be held and considered to have served in the naval forces of the United States between those dates. Passed by Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 3473. Rep. Barry, N. Y. To increase deceased war veterans' burial allowances to \$250.

S. 1152. Sen. McCarran, Nev. To permit minors and their minor wives, living in the District of Columbia, who are eligible for guaranty of a loan under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, to incur obligations guaranteed under that Act.

S. 1159. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., and Sen. Maybank, S. C. To require that military personnel who have served 12 months or more in the European area be returned to the United States for a furlough before being sent to the Pacific or Asiatic area.

S. 1146. Sen. Gurney, S. Dak. To amend existing law so as to provide that application for payment of adjusted-service benefits may be made and filed at any time, and settlements made heretofore because application was not made in accordance with existing law shall be readjusted in accordance with the provisions of this bill.

S. 1164. Sen. Butler, Neb. To provide for a statutory award of \$10 per month to any war veteran who was wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by an instrumentality of war in a zone of hostilities.

S. 1163. Sen. Butler, Neb. To increase the death compensation rates to World War widows and their children.

S. 1166. Sen. Butler, Neb. To authorize the reviewing and adjudication of claims for benefits administered through the Veterans' Administration by decentralizing authority to adjusting agencies in the field.

S. 1167. Sen. Butler, Neb. To increase the pension payable to war veterans suffering from permanent total non-service-connected disabilities from \$50 to \$75 per month.

H. R. 3499. Rep. Miller, Calif. To increase to \$50 per month the pension payable to certain widows and former widows of veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition.

H. R. 3526. Rep. Beckworth, Tex. To extend to the widow, or wife of a veteran, if living and permanently and totally disabled the right to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, for not more than 4 years, and loan privileges provided for veterans by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

H. R. 3530. Rep. Knutson, Minn. To provide for protecting the seniority rights of veterans for civilian reemployment purposes through crediting days of service in the armed forces after 18 Sept. 1940, including the day of discharge from active duty, every 6th day to count as a day and a half, and every 7th day and official holiday to be counted as 2 days.

Defends Okinawa Campaign

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in a statement from Guam, took issue with newspaper reports charging mishandling of the landing at Okinawa such reports were "out of place and ill advised."

Simple justice to a group of fine soldiers, Admiral Nimitz said, made it necessary that such reports be answered. The Admiral said that Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., 10th Army commander, made all tactical decisions on the island, "but they had my concurrence."

"New landings," he said, "would have had to be made over very unsatisfactory beaches against an alerted enemy defense. They would have created heavy casualties and would have created unacceptable supply problems. The tactics decided upon have now proved successful."

Army Res. and Nat. Gd. Ranks

Declaring that there is no intention, nor thought that the Reserves, in offering attained rank in that component, is depriving the National Guard of prospective officers, Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, formerly a member of the Reserve Policy Committee, War Department General Staff, and now Executive Secretary of the Reserve Officers Association this week issued the following statement:

"Most requirements for original appointments and appointment of officers of all reserve components should be standardized in order that officers may be readily interchangeable." In the policy for the Postwar Organized Reserve it states, "In general, basic policies regarding procurement, maintenance of efficiency, promotion and separation of officers should be the same for the Organized Reserve and National Guard Officer."

These two paragraphs are quoted in order that there be no misunderstanding as to the relationship between these two components after the war is over. There is no intention, nor thought that the Reserves, in offering attained rank in that component, is robbing the National Guard of their officers.

Some promotions in the National Guard as well as the Officers Reserve Corps have been frozen for the past four years, and all promotions have been made in the Army of the United States. The permanent rank of many officers is much lower than the rank in which they are serving.

It must also be remembered that the National Guard and Reserve Officers who came to active duty are now four or five years older than they were at that time. It is to be expected that a second lieutenant of the National Guard, now 35 years old and serving as a major, would not go back to a National Guard Unit as a second lieutenant. He will be offered a commission as a Major in the Officers Reserve Corps when he completes his service, according to the announced War Department Policy. When he returns to his home, he may accept a commission to a new rank that is offered him in the National Guard by the Governor of the State. This has been the understanding of both the General Staff Committee on Reserve Policy and the General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy.

After the passage of five years, it is obvious that new company grade officers will have to be obtained for the National Guard. It is expected that many civilian officers of the proper grade when returning to their homes will be offered and will accept commissions in the National Guard of the States and of the United States.

In preparing all of the basic policies for the National Guard and for the Reserves, utmost cooperation and coordination has been maintained.

Need Leaders, Adm. Jacobs

Declaring that the need for trained minds, competent, informed leaders, is every bit as real as the need for ships and shells, Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, chief of Naval personnel, addressed the graduating class at Trinity College on 20 June.

Admiral Jacobs warned that the United States is by no means the largest nation in the world. There is no assurance, he said, that history may not bring forth nations more populous and greater in natural resources and area.

"We have certain advantages—not so many, however, as we think," he said. "We may very well find that to keep our position in the world we will have to adopt what I may call intensive cultivation of the individual."

More than 1,500 signs giving brief histories of famous Italian ruins and monuments are being constructed by the Information and Education Section of Allied Force Headquarters. They are to be erected at the historical spots for troops in Italy as part of the Army's redeployment education program.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

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Precedence of Awards

The following precedence list of decorations, medals, and badges, or their ribbons, has been announced by the Secretary of Navy:

- (1) U. S. Decorations:
 - Medal of Honor (old and new) (Navy).
 - Medal of Honor (old and new) (Army).
 - Navy Cross.
 - Distinguished Service Cross (Army).
 - Distinguished Service Medal (Navy).
 - Distinguished Service Medal (Army).
 - Legion of Merit.
 - Silver Star Medal.
 - Distinguished Flying Cross.
 - Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
 - Soldier's Medal (Army).
 - Bronze Star Medal.
 - Air Medal.
 - Commendation Ribbon.
 - Purple Heart.
 - Special Meritorious Medal (no longer awarded).
 - Presidential Unit Citation.
 - Distinguished Unit Badge (Army).
 - Navy Unit Commendation.
 - United States of America Typhus Commission Medal (awarded by the President).
 - Gold Life-Saving Medal (awarded by the Treasury Dept.).
 - Silver Life-Saving Medal (awarded by the Treasury Dept.).
- (2) U. S. Commemorative Medals:
 - Dewey Medal (medal commemorating Battle of Manila Bay).
 - Sampson Medal (medal commemorating naval engagements in the West Indies).
 - NC-4 Medal (commemorating the first trans-Atlantic flight of the U. S. Naval flying boat in May, 1919).
 - Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1928-30).
 - Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1933-35).
- (3) U. S. Campaign and Service Medals:
 - Civil War.
 - Expeditionary Medal (Navy and Marine Corps, initial award 1874).
 - Spanish Campaign.
 - Philippine Campaign.
 - China Relief Expedition.
 - Cuban Pacification.
 - Nicaraguan Campaign, 1912.
 - Mexican Service.
 - Haitian Campaign, 1915.
 - Dominican Campaign.
 - Victory Medal.
 - Army of Occupation of Germany medal (1918-23).
 - Haitian Campaign, 1919-20.
 - Second Nicaraguan Campaign.
 - Yangtze Service.
 - China Service.
 - American Defense Service.
 - Area campaign medals (worn in order as earned).
- (4) American Area.
 - (a) American Area.
 - (b) European-African-Middle Eastern Area.
 - (c) Asiatic-Pacific Area.
 - (d) Philippine Commonwealth Decorations.
 - (e) Philippine Commonwealth Campaign Ribbons.
- (5) Gunner Medals:
 - Admiral Trenchard Section Navy League Medal.
 - Knox Gun-Pointer Medal.
- (6) U. S. Miscellaneous Medals:
 - Navy Good-Conduct Medal.
 - Bailey Medal.
 - Naval Reserve Medal.
 - Medal for Merit (for civilians only).
 - (8) U. S. Small-Arms Medals and Badges:

- Expert team rifleman's medal (no longer issued).
- Expert rifleman's bar (no longer issued).
- Sharpshooter's medal (no longer issued).
- Expert pistol shot's pin (no longer issued).
- Navy distinguished marksman's medal.
- Marine Corps distinguished marksman's medal.
- Navy distinguished pistol shot's medal.
- Marine Corps distinguished pistol shot's medal.
- Fleet rifleman's medal.
- Fleet pistol shot's medal.
- Navy expert rifleman's medal.
- Marine Corps expert rifleman's badge.
- Navy expert pistol shot's medal.
- Marine Corps sharpshooter's badge (rifle).
- Marine Corps marksman's badge (rifle).
- Marine Corps rifle competition badge (gold, silver, and bronze).
- U. S. Fleet, Fleet and Force rifle match "place" medal.
- Marine Corps division rifle competition badge (gold, silver, and bronze).
- Marine Corps pistol competition badge (gold, silver, and bronze).
- U. S. Fleet, Fleet and Force pistol match "place" medal.
- Marine Corps division pistol competition badge (gold, silver, and bronze).
- Langhorne trophy medal (gold, silver, and bronze).
- Short-range battle-practice medal for midshipmen.
- Medal for Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
- Marine Corps Basic Badge (for infantry weapons other than rifle).
- Bars (fastened to the holding pin and medallion or basic badge).
- (a) EX—Bayonet.
- (b) EX or SS—Pistol.
- (c) EX or SS—Auto. rifle.
- (d) EX or SS—Sub-machine gun.
- (e) EX or SS—Machine gun.
- (f) EX or SS—Howitzer.
- (g) EX or SS—L. Arty.
- (h) EX or SS—D. Arty.
- (i) Expert Rifleman's Re-qualification Bar.

Navy Campaign Medals

A recent amendment of Navy Department General Order No. 194 provides that, effective 1 July, no individual engaged exclusively on temporary or temporary additional duty shall become eligible for an area campaign medal unless the duties performed by him during his stay in the area are considered by the area commander to have materially contributed to the progress of the campaign.

USNA Grads Air Training

Under a recently promulgated policy no requests for flight training submitted after 1 Aug. 1945, by officers of the U. S. Naval Academy class of 1943 will be considered by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

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Navy Dental Corps

The Senate Naval affairs Committee has favorably reported, and the Senate on 21 June passed, legislation looking toward greater autonomy for the Dental Corps of the Navy.

The report follows:
The purpose of the bill is to reorganize the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery so as to provide for greater integrity of the dental service of the United States Navy.

Section 1 of the bill directs that this reorganization shall be made within 6 months after the date of the enactment of the act.

Section 2 provides that the dental functions of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be defined and prescribed by appropriate directives of such Bureau and by any necessary regulations of the Secretary of the Navy. It provides also that the Dental Division of such Bureau shall study, plan, and direct all matters coming within the cognizance of the Dental Division and that all matters relating to dentistry shall be referred to the newly created Division.

Section 3 sets up a Dental Division in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and directs that this Division shall (1) establish professional standards and policies for dental practice; (2) conduct inspections and surveys for maintenance of such standards; (3) initiate and recommend action pertaining to appointments, assignments, advancement, training, assignment, and transfer of dental personnel; and (4) serve as the advisory agency for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on all matters relating directly to dentistry. This section also provides that an officer of the Dental Corps of the Navy shall be detailed as the Chief of the Dental Division and that such officer, while so serving, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear admiral.

Section 4 directs that the Secretary of the Navy shall provide by regulations that on shore stations and on ships all dental services shall be under the senior dental officer. The proviso to this section directs that this section shall not be construed to impose any administrative requirements which would interfere with the proper functioning of battle organizations.

The bill as originally introduced was sponsored by the American Dental Association. Officials of this organization appeared before the committee and stated that, in their opinion, enactment of the bill would increase the morale of naval dental officers and make the dental service rendered to naval personnel more efficient and effective.

Vice Admiral McIntire, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, appeared before the committee and

stated that, in his opinion, the original bill, if enacted, would not improve the efficiency of the Dental Department of the Navy but, on the contrary, the efficiency of the Medical Department as a whole would be lowered.

Vice Admiral Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, informed the committee that the enactment of the bill as introduced would interfere with the efficient operation of the naval service.

The committee amendment is a compromise between the views as expressed by the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the officials of the American Dental Association.

The committee are of the opinion that the proposed bill will give the Navy Dental Corps considerably more autonomy and that this will increase the morale of dental officers. The committee believe the proviso in section 4, which states that this section shall not be construed to impose any administrative requirements which would interfere with the proper functioning of battle organizations, will insure that the reorganization directed by the bill will not interfere with the war effort.

Navy Personnel Legislation

Navy personnel legislation, now prepared for submission to Congress, has been forwarded by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to the Bureau of the Budget for final approval, it was learned this week.

The bill would increase the authorized strength of enlisted men and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Incorporating some of the recommendations of the Dulose Board, discussed in detail last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the legislation will also authorize the transfer of temporary and reserve officers to permanent ranks in the Navy.

While it cannot be predicted when the approved draft of the bill will be submitted to Congress its submission to the Bureau of the Budget is the final step before such action. In the event of an early recess of Congress it could possibly be early fall before decisive Congressional action is taken on the bill.

It is also understood that the findings of the Pye Board, on the Navy's post-war educational plans, have been drafted and are before the Secretary of the Navy.

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THE Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson will entertain at an afternoon reception, Monday, 25 June, in honor of General of the Army and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, at Woodley, their Washington home.

Mrs. James Kauffman, wife of Vice Admiral Kauffman, who is still in the Pacific area, has come north from Miami Beach and will occupy her own home on Courtland Place. En route to Washington, she stopped over in Annapolis to visit Mrs. George Simpson, who gave a tea in compliment to her.

Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, wife of General Davidson, now in India, has closed her Georgetown home, once the residence of Gen. U. S. Grant and is at their country place, Cremona, in Maryland. Before going to Cremona she spent some time with her daughter, Mary, who took a course in the Frontier Nursing Service near Hyden, Ky., as a courier. She has now been joined by Mary who has finished her six weeks stint.

When Maj. Gen. McAuliffe joined Mrs. McAuliffe in this country, they went for an outing to New York, and made a flying trip to Fort Knox, later, to visit their son, John, at Officers Candidate School, returning to Washington in time to take in the Preakness at Pimlico.

Maj. Henry Saylor, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Saylor, is back in Washington on furlough from the European theatre, and was the guest in compliment to whom Mrs. William Pope Anderson III entertained at afternoon party the other day. In the company were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Kutz, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. R. McReynolds, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Don Shingler, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Godfrey Dalkowitz, Maj. and Mrs. Cecil Altenbach, Col. and Mrs. "Gus" Ring, Miss Barbara Vickery, Lt. Col. Paul Delalande and others.

Barbara Frink Hatch, wife of Maj. John Everard Hatch, jr., Air Corps, and daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James Luke Frink was one of the graduates of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., on 4 June.

Maj. and Mrs. Hatch were married in

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Left—Mrs. Robert Wallace Fry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Maurice G. Stubbs, USA, whose marriage to Lt. Fry, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. John H. Fry, USA, took place in the Cadet Chapel, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 6 June. (Photo by Bachrach).

Center—Mrs. Frank Alvin LaBoon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Boettcher, USA, who was married 6 June in the Cadet Chapel, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Lt. LaBoon, USA.

Right—Mrs. William Henry Holcombe, jr., who before her marriage, 7 June, to Lt. William Henry Holcombe, jr., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Holcombe, USA, was Miss Virginia Bruyere Kemp of Arlington, Va.

February and when Maj. Hatch returned overseas, Mrs. Hatch went back to college to graduate with her class. During her senior year, she was President of Mortar Board, and is a member of Who's Who in American Colleges.

Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King have with them at their quarters at the Naval Observatory their daughter, Mrs. John M. B. Howard, the former Claire King. Mrs. Howard came to the States from Aruba, Netherlands West Indies and stopped off en route at Annapolis to spend some time with Mr. Howard's mother, Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, widow of Capt. Howard, USN.

Col. Robert Kilmartin, USMC, has left Washington for overseas duty and replacing him at the Navy Yard is Col. James W. Webb just back from Hawaii, who with Mrs. Webb is occupying the former quarters of Col. and Mrs. Kilmartin, while the latter has taken an apartment at 4801 Connecticut Avenue. Col. Kilmartin, a brother of Mrs. Logan C. Ramsey was with Mrs. Kilmartin, a recent guest of Captain and Mrs. Ramsey in Norfolk at the christening and commissioning of the former's ship, the USS airplane carrier, Lake Champlain.

Capt. A. C. Burrows, USN, just returned from an extended absence, with (Please turn to Page 1314)

Weddings and Engagements

THE marriage of Miss Barbara Steinmeyer, daughter of Col. George E. Steinmeyer, jr., USA, and Mrs. Steinmeyer, to Lt. William R. Guthrie, USA, son of Col. Paul R. Guthrie, USA, and Mrs. Guthrie, took place at the Ft. Meyer Chapel, 8 June, at 4:00 P.M. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Wilbur N. Pike, USA.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white gown of faille. The long lace veil with matching coronet was held in place with orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of white roses and baby's breath centered with an orchid.

Mrs. Joseph P. Cleland was matron of honor, and Miss Janet Newell, maid of honor. Lt. E. G. Heilbronner, USA, was best man. Ushers were: Lts. G. B. Carrington, F. B. Kane, R. F. Starr and D. T. Nelson, jr., USA.

After a reception held at the Kennedy-Warren Apartments the couple left on a honeymoon trip. Upon their return they will be stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The bride was graduated in June from Penn Hall College and the bridegroom is of the June 1945 Class of the United States Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Finnerty of Brooklyn, N. Y., have made known the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen, to Midshipman John J. McGee, of the United States Naval Academy, son of Mrs. Elizabeth R. McGee and the late Thomas J. McGee, Democratic leader of the 9th A.D., also of Brooklyn. The couple plan to be married upon Midshipman McGee's graduation next June.

Col. and Mrs. Richard A. Ericson of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Coral Elizabeth Ericson, to Lt. Robert Tuthill Bly, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Tuthill Bly of Leesburg, Va.

Miss Ericson attended Barnard College in New York and is now finishing

her senior year at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Lt. Bly attended the University of Pennsylvania. He is now on duty in Washington.

The wedding will take place early in August.

Col. Merle Halsey Davis, OD, and Mrs. Davis announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Lt. Robert A. Bloomer, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa S. Bloomer of West Rutland, Vt. The wedding will take place this month.

Miss Davis was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1943, where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi. Since graduation from the Boston School of Occupational Therapy in 1944, she has been on the Occupational Therapy staff at Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Lt. Bloomer was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1943. He was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity. A pilot in the Air Corps, he has just returned from the European Theatre with the Eighth Air Force.

Dr. Robert Abbe MacKenzie and Mrs. MacKenzie of Interlaken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Hazleton, to Lt. John Charles Bennett, USA, son of Col. Ivan L. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett of Raleigh, N. C.

Miss MacKenzie is a junior at Hollins College in Virginia. Lt. Bennett was graduated in June of this year from the United States Military Academy and will be stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The Cadet Chapel, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, was the scene 6 June of a traditional military wedding that of Yvonne Adelaide Boettcher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Boettcher, Washington, D. C., and Lt. Frank Alvin LaBoon, son of Postmaster Wade LaBoon, Chickasha, Okla.

Chaplain John B. Walthour, West Point, officiated, while Mr. F. C. Mayer, Organist at West Point played the wedding march.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an ivory satin gown with long circular train, a pearl coronet and trailing veil of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias.

The maid of honor was Miss Marilyn Boettcher. The bridal attendants were Mrs. Jean Smith, Miss Marian LaBoon, Miss Patricia Landis, Miss Beverly Erickson, Miss Lois Smith and Miss Marjorie Klakring.

The best man was Lt. Louis H. Boettcher and the ushers, all classmates of Lt. LaBoon at the Military Academy, were Lts. Charles Knudsen, George Withey, James Howe and Burt Hause.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was held at West Point.

On Sunday, 10 June, a wedding reception was held in the garden at the Washington home of the bride's parents. The bride cut the wedding cake with her father's saber.

After a honeymoon to be spent in Oklahoma the couple will be at home in Washington, D. C. as Lt. LaBoon will report to Ft. Belvoir, Va., for duty.

Miss Lynn Campbell Fearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Fearn of Ancon, Canal Zone, became the bride of Maj. Nicholas Elkinson Carr, jr., of Ft. Bliss, son of Mrs. N. E. Carr, sr., of Providence, R. I., in a double ring ceremony at the Ft. Bliss Post Chapel, Sunday, 10 June. Chaplain John H. Justus read the Episcopal wedding service. White gladioli and (Please turn to Page 1314)

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO
15 June 1945

Five officers of the Air Technical Service Command received awards in a ceremony of presentation held recently in the Office of Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, Chief of Engineering and Procurement. General Wolfe presented the decorations: Legion of Merit Medal to Col. Pearl Robey, Engineering Division; Legion of Merit Medal to Capt. George Maison, Aero Medical Laboratory; Silver Star to Col. D. W. Graham, Engineering School; Bronze Star to Col. C. H. S. Russell, Transportation Office; and Bronze Star to Capt. R. S. Hancock, Finance Department.

The ceremony was conducted with a military dignity in keeping with the occasion. Citations were read by Col. Denis Mulligan, Staff Officer of Engineering and Procurement. An honorary staff was composed of Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, Brig. Gen. Lawrence C. Craigie, Brig. Gen. O. R. Cook, Brig. Gen. E. W. Rawlings, Col. Ralph Nemo, Col. F. W. Wright, Col. J. M. Gillespie, Col. D. E. Farr, Lt. Col. F. G. Hall, Lt. Col. W. R. Weems and Capt. J. J. Gallagher, aide to Gen. Wolfe.

Presentation of a Bronze Star Medal to Capt. Joseph M. Ilg, Jr., by Maj. Gen. Lester T. Miller, Acting Director of Air Technical Command, was also held recently in Gen. Miller's office. Honorary Staff consisted of Col. W. D. Dana, Col. A. A. Winters, Lt. Col. S. A. Bontempo, Lt. Col. W. J. Buckland and Maj. H. A. Lowry, who read the citation. Mrs. Joseph M. Ilg, Jr., wife of Capt. Ilg, was present. Maj. C. J. Clifton was a special guest.

Prior to the presentation ceremony of Capt. Ilg a Distinguished Flying Cross was presented by General Miller to S. Sgt. Frederick B. Kraft, Jr. The ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Frederick B. Kraft, mother of Sgt. Kraft, and other guests. The same honorary Staff participated in the presentation, Maj. H. A. Lowry reading the citation.

Society

(Continued from Page 1312)

Mrs. Burrows entertained at an after-five o'clock gathering the other afternoon at their apartment.

Col. Hugh G. Culton is recently back from England and with Mrs. Culton is busily engaged in house-hunting, as he has an assignment at the Pentagon Building in Washington.

"Lights are, 'not yet,' on again all over the world," but they certainly are, on the roof of the Army and Navy Club in Farragut Square in Washington, and the hospitable meeting place for the Service folk, above the tree tops and the heated thoroughfares below, was thronged with a capacity crowd Saturday night and will be throughout the summer. Dinner will be served every evening, weather permitting, from seven till nine-thirty, with dancing on Saturday nights till eleven. Sunday evening, the usual buffet supper will be the attraction for members in the main dining room.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1312)

palms decorated the chapel and altar which was lighted by tall white tapers in floor candelabra.

Attendants were Col. and Mrs. T. K. Trigg, Mrs. Trigg coming from New York to attend the ceremony.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a street-length frock of white crepe with a tiny veiled hat of white flowers, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of white gardenias with shower streamers.

Following the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Fearn entertained with a buffet supper in the Green Room at Hotel Hilton in El Paso.

Mrs. Carr has spent most of her life in the Canal Zone where her father is a Government official. She met Major Carr in Ancon during his station there prior to assignment to Ft. Bliss with the Anti-aircraft Artillery.

The bridegroom was educated in Providence schools and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in chemical engineering. His fraternity is Sigma Chi.

After a honeymoon, the couple will be at home in El Paso.

Today, 23 June, is the wedding day of Miss Lucy Clagett Sasser, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Lansdale G. Sasser and Maj. W. Murray Sanders, AUS, which will take place at half after four in Trinity Episcopal Church in Upper Marlboro, Md., with the Rev. J. M. Shrewsbury performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Henry Contee Bowle Clagett, Jr., sister of the bride, will be her matron of honor, and other attendants are to be Miss Florence Hall Magruder, maid of honor; Mrs. J. Hunter Walton and the Misses Martha J. Cantwell, Silvine Marbury Clagett, Priscilla Marbury, and Peggy M. Whiteley.

The best man is to be Maj. Malcolm D. Sanders, AUS, a brother of the bridegroom, and Capt. Lewis L. Wadsworth, Jr., AUS, Capt. John E. Simpson, USMC, Capt. Richard G. Cooper, AUS, Lt. Col. Henry Contee Bowle Clagett, Jr., USAF, Lt. Comdr. William L. Williams, Lt. J. Hunter Walton, Jr., and Mr. Lansdale G. Sasser, Jr., brother of the bride, will be ushers.

An international marriage was that of Saturday last, 16 June, of Senora Christina de Michels, daughter of a former Chilean Ambassador to Washington, Senor Rodolfo Miche's, and Senora de Miche's, and Lt. Harold André Whipple, AAF pilot, descendant of William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grand-nephew of Carlos M. de Cespedes, one-time President of Cuba.

The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Matthew, the Rev. John B. Argayt performing the ceremony.

Lt. William H. Combs, Jr., USA, son of Mrs. Combs of New Rochelle, and the late Lt. Col. Combs, a casualty of the Burma campaign, married last Saturday, 16 June, Miss Edmee Montagu Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Jay Schaefer of Larchmont, N. Y., the ceremony taking place in the Church of St. Augustine in Larchmont, with the Rt.

Rev. Monsignor George D. Murdock, chaplain at West Point, assisted by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Deegan, pastor of the church, officiating. A large reception followed at the bride's home.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

IN order to keep their files current, The Locators once more request that all changes of address be reported at once. This will reduce the amount of unnecessary correspondence, and expedite all contacts.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following Officers' wives:

Mrs. Jewell Alexander (Florence), Lt. Col., MC; Mrs. Chauncey A. Bennett, Lt. Col.; Mrs. W. H. Brunke (Helen), Col.; Mrs. Allan Goldman (Elaine), Capt., MC; Mrs. Percy M. Hansen, Col., FA; Mrs. R. W. Kirkpatrick (Eloise), Capt.; Mrs. MacFadden (Pauline), Col., CAC; Mrs. William Otto Payne, Jr. (Marty), Lt., AC; Mrs. Franklin P. Shaw, Col., JAGD; Mrs. Russell Skinner (Sina), Col.; Mrs. W. A. D. Thomas, Lt. Col., FA; Mrs. J. A. Williams, Col., Cav.; Mrs. James Wise (Dorothy), Lt., FA; Or the family of Benjamin Herat Halderly, Lt., Inf.

Navy Photo Institute

The U. S. Navy Photographic Institute has been established to promote and encourage photography on Naval subjects.

Capt. Gene Markey, USNR, Director of Navy Photographic Services, announced that Capt. Edward J. Steichen, USNR-Ret., will serve as director of the Institute, which plans to give proper recognition to Navy photographers and also possibly to give awards to civilian photographers for work done while on assignment with the Navy.

Constant improvement of Navy photography and increased use of photography as a medium of public information and historical records are major objectives of the Institute, Captain Markey said. These will be accomplished by dissemination of information to and specialized training of Navy photographers.

It is planned to give annual awards to Navy photographers for work afloat and ashore, with the awards being made annually on each Navy Day, 27 October, by the Secretary of the Navy. Outstanding work in both still photography and motion pictures will be considered in several categories. Basis for awards will include outstanding photography under fire at the risk of the photographer's life and photographs which are considered to have made important contributions to a better understanding of the war.

The first awards, when made, will be retroactive to the time of the United States entry into the war.

Photographs for which awards are made will form the nucleus for Navy photographic exhibits which will be shown in key cities throughout the country. The photographs would then be permanently lodged in museums and institutions as historical records. Navy motion picture scenes adjoined the best of the war will be incorporated into a film for public showing.

Captain Steichen, who has been on active duty in the Navy since February 1942, has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Area in connection with his new duties. Captain Steichen will continue to direct a special Naval aviation photographic unit for the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), a position he has held since entering upon active duty, and will now also be in charge of all Navy combat photography.

Navy "Extra" Bond Day

The Navy Department has announced that the coming Navy Independence Day "Extra" Cash War Bond Sale will be the last Navy "Extra" war-bond campaign.

According to the Department, currently over 93 per cent of all civilian employees are investing 11 per cent of their gross pay and 58 per cent of all officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard have bond allotments. Under this System the "Navy Family" is salting away \$44,000,000 a month in Series "E" war bonds alone.

Navy Fitness Reports

The Navy Department through its Bureau of Personnel has issued General Order No. 62 containing revised regulations for the filing of Officer's Fitness Reports.

The following procedure is directed in the interest of assuring that all officers are fully informed of the evaluation placed upon their performance of duty and further to reduce correspondence in connection with fitness reports.

"In issuing this directive," the Department asserts, "the Bureau wishes to emphasize the responsibility of reporting officers for the development of an efficient Navy by accurate and frank appraisal of the fitness of officers under their command."

An objective evaluation of the officer reported on in relation to his fellow officers, frankly and constructively reviewed with him, will enhance morale and efficiency by recognition of duty well performed and by making provision for correction of shortcomings, the Department pointed out.

The general order states: The Bureau desires that reporting seniors make every effort to show each fitness report to the officer reported upon and to discuss it with him insofar as practicable.

No change is made in the requirement that an unsatisfactory report must be referred to the officer reported on for statement prior to forwarding to the Bureau for filing.

In every case the reporting senior shall indicate in his remarks (section 12 of the new white Fitness Report Form NavPers 310A) whether the officer reported on has or has not seen the report.

This form (NavPers 310A) is to be submitted semi-annually for all officers (quarterly for Commanders and Captains in command of units afloat, individual ships or operating commands) and in all cases of permanent detachment of either the officer or reporting senior. Special reports on this form will be submitted only at the following times:

1. When directed by higher authority.
2. When officer is recommended for trial by General Court Martial.
3. Upon receipt of orders for officer to report to Bureau of Naval Personnel for disciplinary hearing.
4. When requesting detachment of officer (attach to request).
5. Upon recommendation that officer be discharged.
6. When specifically directed by Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Instructions For Reporting Officers

In deciding on promotions of officers, Selection Boards must, in effect, compare an officer with others of the same rank rather than with more arbitrary standards. You will note that in Section 7 and subsequent sections you are asked to do just that—compare each officer with all others of the same rank and corps whose professional abilities are known to you personally. Please note that the officer is not to be compared only with the others of his rank now under your command.

In making this comparison, keep in mind that the group of officers whose professional abilities are known to you personally (or any other group of people) will fall into a normal distribution when graded on any trait or factor—that is, there will be a small number at the lower end, a larger group in the middle, and a small group at the top. With this curve in mind, compare the officer with the group and mark him on each factor in Section 7 as falling in one of the five brackets—the lower 10%, the next 20%, the middle 40%, the next 20%, or the top 10%. Do not hesitate to mark "not observed" on any factor which you think not applicable to the duty in which you have observed the man or in which your observation has been too limited to warrant judgment.

No entry which is made in Section 7 will be considered an unsatisfactory report. Only adverse comment in Section 6 and entries so designated in Sections 8, 9, 11 and 12 will be so considered.

An unsatisfactory report must be referred to the officer reported on for his statement which is to be attached to the report of fitness. In any case open to question as to what constitutes an entry of an unfavorable or unsatisfactory nature the officer will always be given the benefit of having seen the report.

The Bureau desires that reporting seniors make every effort to show each fitness report to the officer reported upon and to discuss it with him, in so far as practicable. Statements of a constructive nature which refer to minor imperfections or lack of qualifications do not constitute an unsatisfactory report. On every report of fitness, the reporting senior will indicate under Section 12 whether the officer reported on has or has not seen the report.

Fitness Reports are to be submitted promptly and their preparation is one of the most important and responsible duties of superior officers. The fitness of an officer for the service with respect to promotion and assignment to duty is determined by his record.

Born

ALLARDT—Born at Southampton Hospital, Southampton, Long Is., N. Y., 12 June 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Frederick E. A. Allardt, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Elizabeth Katherine.

ARMSTRONG—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Harper Armstrong, a son, Thomas William Armstrong. (Member of Brooke Convalescent Hospital Staff).

BARNES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 June 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Roger Barnes, CE, a daughter.

BARNETT—Born 9 June 1945 to Maj. Roy Nathaniel Barnett, AUS, on duty at Columbia, S. C., a son, their second child.

BENJAMIN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Roger O. Benjamin, a son.

BEST—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard R. Best, a daughter.

BOLAND—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 11 June 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Boland, JAGD, a daughter.

BOYLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Boyle, Ord., a daughter.

BURKHALTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Fred O. Burkhalter, JAGD, a son.

CHANEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Vincent V. Chaney, Inf., a daughter.

CRIM—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Earl Truett Crim, a son, David Whitten Crim.

DARWIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George Darwin, SC, a son.

DAVIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jesse L. Davis, CE, a son.

DAVIS—Born at Mercy Hospital, Independence, Kans., 5 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jesse Roland Davis, AUS, a daughter, Nancy Ann.

DAVIS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 June 1945, to FO. and Mrs. James P. Davis, a son.

DEANE—Born in Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 7 June 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Clayton Deane, USN, a daughter, Suzanne Clayton Deane.

DENNIS—Born in the Lying-In Hospital, Providence, R. I., 11 June 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William A. Dennis, Jr., USNR, a son.

EDWARDS—Born at Joseph's Hospital, Stamford, Conn., 8 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Edwards, of Shore Road, Old Greenwich, Conn., a daughter, Margaret. Lt. Edwards is serving overseas.

FOURE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2 June 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harvey Alfred Fouré, a daughter, Lynne Fouré.

FRIITZ—Born at Bensonhurst Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George Fritz, AUS, twin sons, George, Jr., and Joseph Louis. Lt. Fritz returned to the United States for reassignment last February after 24 months overseas, South Pacific Area.

FROBENIUS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 June 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert F. Frobenius, a son.

FUHRMANN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Fuhrmann, a son.

GIGNOUX—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Frederick E. Gignoux, AAF, a son.

GYGAX—Born at Berkeley, Calif., 4 June 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Felix X. Gygax, Jr., USNR, a son, Felix Stephen, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Felix X. Gygax, USN, Boston Navy Yard, and of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nimtz, of Antigo, Wisc.

HOAGLAND—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 4 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jackson Hoagland, a daughter.

HOLDEN—Born at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 June 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Nelson Miles Holden, Jr., a daughter, Virginia Ruth.

HOPKIN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 4 June 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John S. Hopkin, a daughter.

HOWARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 June 1945, to WOJG and Mrs. Ira J. Howard, USA, a son.

JOHNSON—Born at US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 June 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. Richard A. M. C. Johnson, USN, Ret., a son.

JOHNSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 June 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Stephen J. Johnson, a son.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

KELLEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 7 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Daniel E. Kelley, a daughter.

KERR—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Larry Leonard Kerr, a daughter, Kayita Lee Kerr.

LEPPARD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ollie Dee Leppard, a son, Larry Dee Leppard.

LONGANECKER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 June 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Ray Longanecker, USA, a daughter, Susan Ann, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker, USA and of Mrs. Herman Wilde of San Antonio, Texas.

LUDLOW—Born at Memorial Hospital, Easton, Md., 16 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William G. Ludlow, Jr., USN, a daughter, Cynthia Meriwether.

MALLORY—Born at Sloan Hospital, New York City, 14 June 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George Barron Mallory, USNR, a son, Peter Davis Mallory.

MAYBERRY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Samuel W. Mayberry, a daughter.

McMAHON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph M. McMahon, Ord., a son.

MOBLEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 June 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Oscar R. Mobley, a son.

MOLESKY—Born at Montreal, Canada, 3 May 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Walter F. Mole-sky, a daughter, Margaret Ann.

MOODY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 4 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Ashton Allison Moody, a son, John Allison Moody. (Member of Brooke General Hospital Staff).

MORAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph R. Moran, a son.

NAIEN—Born at Sanitarium Hospital, Paris, Texas, 9 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Nalzn, a son, Robert Beardsley.

NEWROCKI—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William J. Newrocki, CE, a daughter.

NICHOL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 June 1945, to CWO. and Mrs. Charles L. Nichol, a son.

OLSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 1 June 1945, to FO. and Mrs. Vernon Dale Olson, AAF, a son, James Michael Olson.

PALMETIER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 May 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Palmetier, Jr., a set of triplets.

PETERSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 14 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Roland F. Peterson, FD, a son.

REAVIS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 3 June 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John Benjamin Reavis, a daughter, Linda Jo Reavis.

RIDDLE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 7 June 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Jack P. Riddle, a daughter.

ROBERTS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Perry J. Roberts, CE, a daughter.

RUSSELL—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 11 June 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Jack Russell, USCGE, a son, Jonathan Paul Russell.

SCHANKERMAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul Schankerman, a daughter.

SCHAUFELLE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard A. Schaufelle, a daughter.

SCHIMMELMAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 May 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Maurice J. Schimmelmann, a daughter.

SHERROW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 June 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Sherrow, AAF, a daughter.

SMEDLEY—Born recently to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Walter Smedley, USNR, of Annapolis, Md., and Media, Pa., a daughter, Stephanie Heddens Smedley.

SMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. J. Smith, AGD, a daughter.

STODDARD—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank B. Stoddard, a son.

THORNTON—Born at the DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 5 June 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. E. H. Thornton, Jr., a daughter, Andrea Leslie.

THORNTON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 1 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jerry L. Thornton, a son.

THURMAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 4 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Chris A. Thurman, a daughter.

TIMBERLAKE—Born at Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City, 11 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Shelby V. Timberlake, Jr., USMC, a daughter, Lauren Sinclair Timberlake.

TUNICK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 15 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Arthur H. Tunick, MC, a son.

WALLACE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N. Y., 13 June 1945, to Lt. (jg) Robert Frederick Wallace, USNR, a son, Robert Graham.

WALSH—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 4 June 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John R. Walsh, a son.

WEEKS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 6 June 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph T. Weeks, a son.

WILLARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 June 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Harry L. Willard, AUS, a daughter, Anne Kirk, granddaughter of the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Norman T. Kirk and Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Willard of Fairfield, Ill.

ZARLENGO—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 3 June 1945, to FO. and Mrs. Anthony V. Zarlengo, a son.

ZINDEL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 June 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Louis G. Zindel, QMC, twin daughters.

Married

AGAR-WALLACE—Married in London, Eng., 14 June 1945, Mrs. Euan Wallace, widow of Capt. Euan Wallace, British Officer, to Lt. Comdr. Herbert Agar, USNR.

ANCURM-ROMANOFF—Married in London, Eng., 17 June 1945, Princess Xenia Romanoff, grandniece of the late Czar Nicholas II, to 1st Lt. Calhoun Ancrum, Jr., USMC, son of the late Lt. Col. Ancrum, USMC, and Mrs. Ancrum.

BAIRD-PRIVOTT—Married in Edenton (N.C.) Baptist Church, 9 June 1945, Miss Mary Etheridge Privott to Lt. Lewis Philip Baird, USNR.

BARCLAY-WEAVER—Married in the First Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Fla., 11 November 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Weaver to 2nd Lt. Edward S. Barclay, ORC.

BARNER-FRARY—Married at her home in Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., 9 June 1945, Miss Blanche Beatrice Frary to Lt. Harry H. Barnes, AAF, recently returned from overseas.

BARNES-HINDMAN—Married in Chicago, Ill., 3 April 1945, Miss Penelope Grace Hindman to Maj. Raymond Curtis Barnes, USA.

BASSETT-SMITH—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Annapolis, Md., 6 June 1945, Miss Martha Porter Smith of Annapolis, Md., to Ens. Ormon E. Bassett, USN.

BELL-HUBBARD—Married in Episcopal Pro-Cathedral of Trinity, Phoenix, Ariz., 16 June 1945, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Hubbard to Lt. Philip Wilkes Bell, AUS.

BROWN-SHACKFORD—Married in Kay Chapel, Newport, R. I., 11 June 1945, Miss Ena Voight Shackford, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, USN, to Lt. Walter Francis Brown, USNR.

CARR-FEARN—Married in the post chapel, Fort Bliss, Texas, 10 June 1945, Miss Lynn Campbell Fearn of Ancon, CZ, to Maj. Nicholas Elkinson Carr, Jr., AUS.

CHAPMAN-LOWRY—Married at Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., 3 June 1945, Miss A. Erna Lowry to Lt. Richard K. Chapman, III, AAF.

COLE-CROLL—Married in Holy Innocents Episcopal Church, Duncannon, N. J., 16 June 1945, Lt. (jg) Catherine Croll, USNR, to Mr. William David Cole, Jr.

COMBS-SCHAEFER—Married in the Church of St. Augustine, Larchmont, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Edmee Montagu Schaefer, to Lt. William H. Combs, Jr., USA (USMA '45), son of Mrs. William H. Combs and the late Col. Combs, USA.

COYER-COCHRAN—Married in St. Albans Church, Washington, D. C., 7 June 1945, Miss Barbara Ann Cochran to Ens. Charles Bruce Coyer, USN.

CROCKETT-SIMMONS—Married in St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tenn., 10 June 1945, Miss Anne Palmer Simmons to Lt. James K. Crockett, AAF.

DANIEL-THOMSON—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas, 16 June 1945, Miss Jean Thomson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thaddeus Austin Thomson, USNR, to Lt. William Abbott Daniel, III, AUS, of San Antonio, Texas.

DILLS-PALMER—Married in North Avenue Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 14 June 1945, Miss Jean Henderson Palmer to Lt. (jg) Robert Duane Dills, USNR.

DOSCHER-BRADY—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 15 June 1945, Lt. Alma Brady, USNR, to Mr. Charles Kingdom Doscher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAKE-GIVENS—Married in Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., 16 June 1945, Miss Inez Virginia Givens, to Lt. Brady Thomas Drake, Jr., AAF.

DRAPER-KOWINSKI—Married in Our Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 13 June 1945, Lt. (jg) Irene Kowinski, NNC, to Capt. Robert Alan Draper, AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. James L. Draper of New Haven, Conn.

FARSHES-KYLE—Married in Alexandria, Va., 4 June 1945, Lt. Jeannette E. Kyle, ANC, to Capt. Marvin Douglas Farshes, AC, AUS.

FISHER - ALDRICH—Married in St. Patrick's Chapel, Foxhall Village, Washington, D. C., 2 June 1945, Miss Eleanor Bolles Aldrich, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry Starkey Aldrich, USA, to Lt. Neal Rupert Fisher, MC, AUS.

FRAZER-WILKINS—Married in the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, Miss Elizabeth Van Dorn Wilkins, of Washington, to Lt. Edmund James Frazer, AUS.

FRAZIER-THAYER—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Philadelphia, Pa., 13 June 1945, Miss Lois Thayer to Lt. William West Frazier, 4th, AAF.

FULLAN-LEBLANC—Married in the RC Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, Forest Hills, N. Y., 14 June 1945, Miss Violette F. LeBlanc to Capt. Henry C. Fullan, Jr., AUS.

GARDINER-SINGSTAD—Married in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 19 June 1945, Miss Rita Singstad to Lt. Col. Henry E. Gardiner, AUS, of Chicago, Ill., recently returned from service overseas.

GEER-SESSIONS—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Spartanburg, S. C., Mrs. Joseph White Geer, of Westhampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

GREER-FRENCH—Married in New York City, 5 June 1945, Miss Gertrude Elizabeth French, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roland French of Gainesville, Fla., to Lt. Charles F. Greer, Inf., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank U. Greer, USA, of Gainesville, Fla.

GRONER-LEONARD—Married in Palm Beach, Fla., 16 June 1945, Miss Elizabeth A. Leonard of Hartford, Conn., to Capt. Duncan G. Groner, AUS, son of Justice and Mrs. D. Lawrence Groner, of Washington, D. C.

GUALTIERI-LAWSON—Married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, Conn., 5 May 1945, Miss Shirley Margaret Lawson to Lt. (jg) Michael Vincent Gualtieri, MC, USNR.

GUTHRIE-STEINMEYER—Married in the post chapel, Fort Meyer, Va., 8 June 1945, Miss Barbara Steinmeyer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George E. Steinmeyer, Jr., USA, to Lt. William R. Guthrie, USA (USMA '45), son of Col. and Mrs. Paul R. Guthrie, US Army.

HART-STAUS—Married at her parents' home in Purchase, N. Y., 17 June 1945, Miss Florence Guggenheim Staus to 1st Lt. Max A. Hart, AUS.

JACOBSEN-MEREDITH—Married in West-over Baptist Church, Arlington, Va., 9 June 1945, Miss Charlotte Ann Meredith to Lt. Roy Elmer Jacobsen, AAF.

KANE-TRUDEAU—Married in Fort Myer (Va.) Chapel, 12 June 1945, Miss Joan Ruddy Trudeau, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, USA, to Lt. Francis Borgia Kane, Jr., USA, (USMA '45), son of Col. and Mrs. Kane, USA.

KERR-CONBOY—Married in New York, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Marion Conboy to Ens. John Duncan Kerr, USNR.

KESSING-BECK—Married in Elgin, Ill., 30 May 1945, Miss Mary Joe Beck to Lt. (jg) Thomas Edward Kessing, USNR.

KIPP-PAVE—Married in Memorial Chapel of the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 20 June 1945, Miss Muriel E. Pace, daughter of M. S. Willard B. Pace, to Lt. Richard J. Kipp, AAF, of San Antonio, Texas.

La BOON-BOETTCHER—Married in the Cadet Chapel, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 6 June 1945, Miss Yvonne Adelaide Boettcher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Boettcher, USA, to Lt. Frank Alvin La Boon, USA, (USMA '45).

LEMESHEWSKY-PRIDE—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., 7 June 1945, Miss Carol Stanton Pride, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James L. Pride, USA, to Lt. James K. Crockett, AAF.

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Births, Marriages, Deaths
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ter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Alfred M. Pride, USN, to Ens. Andrew Anthony Lemeshewsky, USN.

LINDHOLM-BINGMAN—Married in Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Sarah Louise Bingman to Capt. Perry Daniel Lindholm, AAF.

LYTTON-COLE—Married in New York City 17 June 1945, Miss Alice Barbara Cole to Lt. Budd Lytton, USNR.

MAHAR-HOUSTON—Married in Troy, N. Y., 8 June 1945, Miss Margery Christie Houston to 1st Lt. Edward F. Mahar, AUS.

MARBLE-SMITH—Married in New Haven, Conn., 12 June 1945, Miss Marion Gladys Smith to Ens. William Coker Marble, USN, (USNA '45).

MARRIETT-WALDEN—Married in the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City, 19 June 1945, Miss Nancy Ann Walden to T.Sgt. Robert Benjamin Marriett, AAF.

MCQUARRIE-SPRINKLE—Married in the post chapel, Fort Riley, Kans., 10 June 1945, Miss Rosanne Sprinkle, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lester Atchley Sprinkle, Cav., USA, to Lt. Claude Monroe McQuarrie, jr., USA (USMA '45), son of Col. and Mrs. Claude Monroe McQuarrie, Inf., USA, and grandson of the late Col. J. C. Woodward.

MEGEE-STOVER—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 9 June 1945, Miss Nancy E. Stover to Ens. Robert Ernest Megee, jr., USN (USMA '45).

MILES-LAUTER—Married in the Chapel, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 June, 2nd Lt. Martha Lauter, ANC, to 1st Lt. Richard C. Miles, Inf., (USMA '42). Lieutenant Miles was recently liberated in Germany.

MORSE-BEREND—Married in New York, N. Y., 17 June 1945, Miss Joan Frances Berend to Lt. Arthur D. Morse, USNR.

MURPHY-BYRNE—Married in Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, Newark, N. J., 14 June 1945, Miss Marie Louise Byrne to Lt. (jg) H. Francis Murphy, USNR.

NEUMANN-CARBERRY—Married in Atlantic City, N. J., 8 June 1945, Miss Shirley Ann Carberry to Lt. Charles N. Neumann, AAF.

OPPENHEIM-BAUMANN—Married in New York City, 16 June 1945, Miss Joan Doris Baumann to 1st Lt. Robert Oppenheim, jr., AUS.

PULLEY-BUTT—Married in Nimmo Methodist Church, Queen Anne County, Va., 6 June 1945, Miss Louise J. Butt to Lt. (jg) Ragan B. Pulley, USNR.

RADER-ERL—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Short Hills, N. J., 16 June 1945, Miss Beatrice E. Erl to Lt. Robert William Rader, AAF.

REILLY-HUGHES—Married in St. Matthews Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Mary J. Hughes to Lt. James A. Reilly, MC, AUS. The Rev. John C. Reilly, brother of the groom, officiated.

RENDALL-HORNE—Married in the Chapel of the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 16 June 1945, Miss Isabelle R. Horne to Lt. William Donald Rendall, USNR.

RICHARDSON-LOCKRIDGE—Married in St. Albans Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, Lt. Patricia Howard Lockridge, USNR, to Capt. Gill MacDonald Richardson, USN, (USNA '27).

ROLFS-LANDES—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J., 16 June 1945, Miss Alice Hope Landes to Lt. Henry John Rolfs, USNR.

ROMINE-PATTON—Married in Ocean View (Va.) Methodist Church, 16 June 1945, Miss Anna R. Patton to Lt. William T. Romine, AUS.

ROUGH-HOUGHTON—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 16 June 1945, Miss Margery E. Houghton to Lt. (jg) James Dunbar Rough, USNR.

SCHAFER-ROSENBERG—Married in Newark, N. J., 16 June 1945, Miss Estelle Sybil Rosenberg to 1st Lt. Leonard Schaffer, AUS.

SEARLE-BAILEY—Married in the Congregational Church, New Canaan, Conn., 16 June 1945, Miss Linda Saunders Bailey to Lt. John Endicott Searle, jr., AAF.

SHEFFER-JANSING—Married in St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Albany, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Janet Lee Jansing to Maj. John W. Sheffer, ATC.

SUPERKO-WINAND—Married in Gosport Chapel, US Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1 June 1945, Miss Earlene M. Winand, to Lt. Harold R. Superko, (DC) USNR.

TAYLOR-ATCHESON—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 12 June 1945, Miss Nancy Dare Atcheson to Lt. William B. Taylor, USA.

THOMPSON-BARKALOW—Married in Alexandria, Va., 14 June 1945, Miss Evelyn Barkalow, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rees H.

Barkalow, to Lt. David L. Thompson, on leave from duty in England.

WALTER-BASTEDO—Married in the Lutheran Church, Landsberg, Germany, 23 May 1945, 1st Lt. Kathleen R. Bastedo, ANC, to Capt. Richard A. Walter, MAC, AUS.

WEBER-SLATER—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, Montclair, N. J., 14 June 1945, Miss Dorothy Holman Slater to Maj. Otto John Weber, USMCR.

WHIPPLE-MICHEL—Married in St. Matthews Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, Senorita Cristina Michels, daughter of the former Chilean Ambassador to the U. S., and Senora de Michels of Santiago, Chile, to Lt. Harold Andre Whipple, AAF.

WHITE-DINSMORE—Married in Takoma Presbyterian Church, Takoma Park, Md., 16 June 1945, Miss Jeanne Bell Dinsmore to Lt. Arthur Fairchild White, AUS.

WILLIAMS-O'NEILL—Married in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Mt. Washington, Baltimore, Md., 2 June 1945, Miss Genevieve O'Neill to Lt. (jg) Charles Eugene Williams, USNR.

WINSOR-McCANN—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 4 June 1945, Miss Kathleen Clare McCanna to Lt. Comdr. Kenneth Weston Winsor, USNR.

WOOD-JONSDOTTIR—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Nanna Jonsdottir of Reykjavik, Iceland, to Lt. Everett W. Wood, USNR.

WYMAN-TYNAN—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Scarborough, N. Y., 16 June 1945, Miss Janice Tynan to 1st Lt. Phillips Wyman, jr., AUS.

Died

AVERY—Died in Japanese Prison Camp, P. I., 10 May 1942, Capt. William Avery. Survived by his widow, Mrs. May J. Avery; a son, William R., three daughters, Mrs. Anna J. Sinclair, wife of Lt. Col. V. E. Sinclair, USA, Mrs. Permelia H. Powell, wife of Lt. Col. T. E. Powell, USA, Mrs. Marian A. Rook and ten grandchildren.

BATES—Killed in action on Okinawa, 22 April 1945, Capt. Robert T. Bates, Inf. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Lois Bates of Nyack, N. Y.; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bates, and a brother, Lt. John W. Bates, AUS.

BUCKNER—Killed in action on Okinawa, 18 June 1945, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., USA, (USMA '08), commander of the 10th Army.

CALHOUN—Died at Fort Story, Va., 13 June 1945, Col. Milo C. Calhoun, QMC, USA. Survived by his widow and two sons, Maj. Robert Calhoun, AAF, and Pvt. Richard Calhoun, now serving overseas. Interment was at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., on 16 June.

CAPLES—Died in Tucson, Ariz., 28 May 1945, Mrs. Alice Thomas Caples, widow of Col. William Goff Caples, CE, USA. Interment was at National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Survived by three sons, Lt. Col. Joseph Thomas Caples, MC, USA; Lt. Col. William Goff Caples, III, AUS, and Lt. Col. James Stephen Caples, AUS. Also survived by a sister, Miss Mary R. Thomas, and a brother, Mr. Joseph D. Thomas of Albany, N. Y.

CONNERS—Died 29 May 1945 of wounds received in France 28 May, Capt. Herriek Ames Connors. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ethel Connors, and baby daughter, Candace Price Connors. Mrs. Connors is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. John L. Dicks, USA. Mrs. Dicks, Mrs. Connors and the baby are at Williston, S. C.

DONAT—Died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, Neb., 16 June 1945, Mrs. Marjorie T. Donat, wife of Col. Francis A. Donat, USA, mother of Miss Marjorie J. Donat, daughter of Mrs. Alfred A. Taft and sister of Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, wife of Col. Harman, USA. Funeral services were held on 18 June at Post Chapel, Fort Omaha, Neb.

EASLEY—Killed in action on Okinawa, 19 June 1945, Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, USA. Survived by his widow, of 3601 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.

FURPHY—Died at his home at 8708 Coleville Road, Silver Spring, Md., 19 June 1945, Alan Palmer Furphy, aged two, son of Col. and Mrs. Foster LeRoy Furphy, USA.

GILLESPIE—Died in France 7 June 1945, Maj. William H. Gillespie, MC, AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Caroline Rutter Gillespie, and two children, David Wood and Ann Hildreth.

HARRIES—Died in the Corregidor Hospital, in March 1942, Col. Herbert L. Harries, USA, son of the late Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Harries of the District of Columbia National

Guard. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary M. Harries of 2058 Davis Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

HART—Died at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 16 June 1945, after a brief illness, Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Jr., USN, (USNA '39). Survived by his parents, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, USN, (now serving as US Senator from Connecticut), and Mrs. Hart; by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cartwright Hart; a daughter, Penelope; a brother, Lt. Roswell R. Hart, USN, and three sisters.

JONES—Died in Washington, D. C., 16 June 1945, from a heart attack, Col. Carl R. Jones, USA (USMA '20). Survived by his widow and two daughters, Maureen 12, and Carol 10; three sisters and two brothers.

LYNCH—Killed in action on Okinawa, 24 April 1945, Capt. Lawrence E. Lynch, ChC, AUS. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lynch of Brooklyn, N. Y.; by three brothers, Lt. (jg) Thomas Lynch, USNR, and Lts. Phillip and Matthew Lynch, both of the AUS.

MCCONVILLE—Killed while on operational flight in the Mediterranean area, 12 June 1945, Lt. Joseph J. McConville, jr., USNR, son of Lt. Col. Joseph J. McConville, AUS.

MILEY—Died of a heart attack at his home in New York City, 18 June 1945, Lt. John Barrett Miley, USNR, New York sports writer before joining the Navy.

MUNROE—Died at Norfolk, Va., 16 June 1945, Lt. Logan Munroe, USNR, executive officer of a minesweeper stationed at Norfolk. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Jean Martin Munroe, of Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.; a daughter, Cynthia, and a son, Charles A., jr. Also survived by his father, Mr. Charles A. Munroe of New York City, and two sisters, Mrs. Laurence B. Elliman, jr., and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd, both of Greenwich, Conn.

PAYNE—Died at Dizful, Iran, 3 June 1945, Lt. Dan F. Payne, Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Corps. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Virginia Cline Payne of Fairfax, Va., and three children, Margaret Virginia, 13; Dan F., Jr., 12; and Mary Jo, 8. Also survived by a sister, Mrs. Margaret Barnes of Arlington, Va., and two brothers, Mr. James D. Payne of Arlington and T. C. Payne serving in Hawaii with the Navy.

ROBEY—Died in Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 June 1945, Mrs. Sarah J. Robey, mother of Comdr. Frederick E. Robey, USNR.

ROYAL—Died on his ship in the Pacific, 18 June 1945, Rear Adm. Forrest Betton Royal, USN, (USNA '15). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Knight Royal, 2208 S. Knoll Street, Arlington, Va., and two daughters, Mrs. James Burch wife of Lt. (jg) Burch and Miss Katherine Royal.

RUDELIC—Killed in action at Cebu, P. I., 31 March 1945, Lt. Robert N. Rudelic, USA (USMA '44). Survived by his widow, Pvt. Mercedes Rudelic, WAC, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rudelic of Ann Arbor, Mich., a brother, Pvt. Sam Rudelic who is entering the US Military Academy at West Point this July, and a sister, S.Sgt. Tillie Rudelic, WAC.

SAUNDERS—Killed in action over Germany 3 March 1945, 1st Lt. John G. Saunders, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund J. Saunders of 662 Bernardston Road, Greenfield, Mass.

SIMONS—Killed accidentally at Glen Rock, N. J., 13 June 1945, Lt. Victor W. Simons, (ChC) USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Martha Taylor Simons; a daughter and a son.

TRUXTON—Killed in action in Luzon, P. I., 6 June 1945, Lt. Col. Thomas Truxton, USA, (USMA '37), commanding officer of the 310th FA Bn., who had been overseas for twenty-seven months. He is survived by his widow, the former Peggy Cruikshank of 115 Holly St., Crawford, N. J., and two daughters. Also survived by his mother, Mrs. W. Talbot Truxton of Hampton, Va., and two sisters, Mrs. Lyman H. Robertson and Miss Louise Truxton also of Hampton.

WILLIAMS—Died at AAF Base, Kearney, Neb., 12 June 1945, Capt. Lewis S. Williams, AUS. Survived by his mother, Mrs. John T. Williams; his wife, Mrs. Ida M. Williams, and a son, 2nd Lt. Richard G. Williams, AAF.

WRIGHT—Died at her residence at 1851 Columbia Road, NW, Washington, D. C., 20 June 1945, Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Hyde Wright, wife of Col. and John W. Wright, USA-Ret., mother of Miss Pauline Hyde Wright and sister of Dr. LeRoy Hyde and Mrs. F. D. Ross of Arkadelphia, Ark. Service were held in Fort Myer Chapel, 22 June and interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Obituaries

Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr., commanding general of the Tenth Army, was killed 18 June on Okinawa by an enemy shell. His burial took place the following day at a 7th Infantry Division cemetery near Hagushi Beach. His death

came at a forward observation post as he watched the Marine 8th Regimental Combat Team assault the retreating Japanese on the southern tip of the island.

General Buckner, born 18 July, 1886, in Munfordville, Ky., was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in 1908. In the spring of 1940 he assumed command of the United States troops in Alaska, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. For his services as commanding general of the Alaskan Defense Command General Buckner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the accompanying citation specifically mentioning his supervision of the establishment of new bases in the Aleutian Islands from which attacks were launched that led to the defeat of the enemy and his expulsion from the Western Hemisphere.

In August 1944 he assumed command of the Tenth Army.

General Buckner was the son of Simon Bolivar Buckner, who was an officer in the Mexican War and later a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army. He is survived by his widow, the former Adele Blanc, who now resides in San Francisco, Calif., and by two sons and a daughter, Capt. Simon B. Buckner, II, serving in Europe; William C. Buckner, a cadet at West Point, and May Buckner, also living in San Francisco.

Secretary of War Stimson, in his statement on the death of General Buckner, said:

"The Army has lost one of its most skilled and aggressive field commanders in the death of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr."

"The Army mourns General Buckner as a bold and accomplished leader whose career of service has been closed with a soldier's death."

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, said:

"His sacrifice will live for all who cherish valor and selflessness in the struggle against the enemies of mankind."

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal:

"He was a splendid officer and gentleman and was held in high regard by his associates in the Navy and Marine Corps."

Taken ill following his collapse from strain and overwork as commander of the destroyer Bullard in the Pacific area, Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, son of Senator Thomas C. Hart of Connecticut, died Saturday, 16 June, in Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, at San Francisco.

His father, the Republican Senator from Connecticut, who as an admiral was commander of the Asiatic Fleet at the outbreak of the war, and the Allied Far Eastern Fleet until June, 1942, was with him when he died. Also at his bedside was his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Cartwright of Hewitt, N. Y. Lieut. Commander Hart was born in Honolulu, T. H. but lived in Washington, D. C. during his childhood. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1939. He had been on sea duty since participating in a number of naval engagements in the Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr. Hart served as deck officer on the USS Omaha and the USS New York and as aid and flag lieutenant to the commander of battleships in the Atlantic Fleet. He took submarine chaser courses in 1942 and was later commander of a naval vessel, PC 558. Later he became executive officer and then commander of the destroyers Austerhaus and Bullard.

Besides his wife and parents, he is survived by a daughter, Penelope; a brother, Lieut. Roswell R. Hart, USNR, now in the Pacific, and three sisters, Mrs. Laverne Baldwin; Ensign Caroline Hart, Waves, and Miss Harriett Hart of Washington.

Funeral Arrangements have not been completed.

The Secretary of the Navy announced this week that Rear Admiral Forrest Betton Royal, USN, 52, Commander of an Amphibious Force in the Pacific, died 18 June, 1945, in the Pacific of natural causes.

Rear Admiral Royal, a native of New York City, was in command of the amphibious operation in the Brunei Bay Area on the northwest coast of Borneo 10-11 June. On 11 June, Rear Admiral Royal accompanied General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, USA, in a visit to the battle area.

Mrs. Royal, who has been informed of the death of her husband, makes her home at 2208 South Knoll Road, Arlington, Virginia.

Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Infantry Division, was killed by enemy gunfire 19 June on Okinawa.

Nearly every day of the Okinawa campaign he had visited the front lines.

A native of Texas, General Easley's home was in Washington, D. C.

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Welcome Gen. Eisenhower

In a sincere and grateful welcome, the people of the United States of America this week paid homage to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was a proud day for America.

President Truman referred later to the General as a grand gentleman who is entitled to almost anything he wants, and added that the President will see that he gets it.

Greeting the General at the Pentagon, Secretary of War Stimson said:

"You have served us with the highest honor. It is exactly three years since you left here to take up the most important Allied Command, which any commander in our history has been called upon to assume. At a time when we were powerless to engage the German military force, you approached your task with one clear purpose. You intended, at the earliest feasible moment, to attack across the Channel and to destroy the German army. Your confidence in the success of that operation has buoyed us up through many dark hours. It has inspired the nation."

In reply to the Secretary's welcoming message General Eisenhower stated that he thought it particularly fitting that his first call upon returning home should be at the War Department, the headquarters that is the immediate superior of his old American office. He stated:

"I want to assure you that the work you have done for the last three long years has not escaped appreciation in the field."

"We have read in the papers that you are War Department 'Bureaucrats,' and when we have read that we have thought of the most long hours, the sweating hours when you have worked loyally so that efficiency instead of chaos would prevail. . . ."

"Today I bring you, Mr. Secretary, and everyone in this War Department, the thanks of 3,000,000 fighting men. I can do no more, but certainly I can do no less."

At his press conference, attended by every leading newspaper correspondent as well as representatives of all the major radio chains, Gen. Eisenhower spoke frankly for nearly one hour. He told newsmen of the ingenuity of the Engineers, the determination of the Infantry, the superior training of our air force, and the machine like ability of all branches engaged in the European campaign to coordinate their efforts toward the ultimate objective—unconditional surrender.

"In the battle of the bulge," he said, "the snow and frost and the cold were so bitter that men's clothes would get absolutely stiff and frozen and they were carrying on like it was normal spring weather." But let the General tell it in his own words:

"About that time our Infantry replacements were not coming through rapidly enough to keep some of our divisions up and we called on the other services to fill up these Infantry units. You always get your losses in Infantry platoons, so among other things, we put a certain quota on the Air Forces—Enormous Air Forces. The first quota, as I recall, was 10,000. Every single one of them was a volunteer and a great proportion had to give up high ranking non-commissioned grades. Twenty-six hundred Negroes volunteered and went up and fought. That is America at war!"

Asked if, upon his return to Europe, Mrs. Eisenhower would accompany him General Eisenhower replied:

"I don't see how it can be done just now. The problem of the people going over there is one that is very close to my heart. I think the people that are going to stay indefinitely sooner or later we should, if possible, take their families over. But Germany today is destroyed as a country; it is a hostile country, and we are short of quarters, of food, of everything else, and until it is possible to establish policies by which any GI as well as myself can take advantage of it, it would seem to be out of character, at least for me, to seek a favored position."

Queried as to the return of General Devers, General Eisenhower replied that the General would return about the twenty-second or twenty-third, at which time General Bradley would take over in Europe.

The General stated that in his opinion the use of airborne troops in this war has just scratched the surface. He said he thought there would be equipment coming along that would not only take special divisions, but the full equipment of the division and land. Airborne troops, he said, would be self-sustaining and mobile as any other division.

Asked if he had visited General John J. Pershing, General Eisenhower replied: "It was a very personal thing, and I, myself, should not like to make any remark other than this: General Pershing was the commander of the first A.E.F. I commanded the sons of his men, and I felt

that my men would like me to go out and pay my respects to General Pershing. That is all."

General Eisenhower paid high tribute to the Navy, and told Congress that the Navy's task in gaining our first European footholds was a staggering one. He said:

Earlier in the day in an address before a joint session of Congress General Eisenhower declared that he had seen the American proved on battlegrounds of Africa and Europe over which armies have been fighting for two thousand years of recorded history. None of those battle fields, he said, has seen a more worthy soldier than the trained American.

"Willingly he has suffered hardships; Without a whimper he has made heavy sacrifices. He has endured much, but he has never faltered. His aggressiveness—his readiness to close with the enemy—has become a byword in the embattled armies of Europe. You have read many reports of his individual exploits, but not one tenth of them ever has been or ever will be told. Any one of them is sufficient to fill a true American with emotion—with an intense pride of his countryman."

"Without wearying you with tactical details I ask you to take my word for the truth that in all the brilliant achievements of the American Navy, and of her sister service in Great Britain, there is none to excel the record that was written in the great and successful invasions of Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. With the Navy was always the Merchant Marine, in which Americans have served with a devotion to duty and a disregard for danger and hardship that defies any attempt to describe."

Again returning to the American GI, General Eisenhower said that never have soldiers been called upon to endure longer sustained periods of contact with a vicious enemy nor greater punishment from weather and terrain. But again let the General tell it in his own words:

"The American has been harassed by rifle and automatic weapons, pounded by hand grenades, by artillery and rocket shells, attacked by tanks and airplane bombs! He has faced the hazards of countless mines and booby traps and every form of static obstacle. He has conquered them all!"

Shortly before his return to America, General Eisenhower at a news conference in Paris on 15 June gave a detailed account of the strategy used in the European campaign. He told war correspondents:

It is perfectly true that your air, for example, has to wipe the other fellow's air off the earth before he can go ahead and use his full power in an offensive way. That is merely the job he does in order to do his main task of advancing your own cause. When you put sea, ground and air together, the result you get is not the sum of their separate powers. You multiply their power rather than add.

The whole basis of thought that led to the attack across the Channel was this: That air power in overwhelming strength applied to a particular area could paralyze traffic, could immobilize the enemy, could soften up his defenses, could make possible operations that would otherwise be and remain in the realm of the fantastic.

Many experienced soldiers did not believe that the attack across the Channel was feasible. We had in the Mediterranean some chance to prove the point that air could prepare the way and could sustain you after you got there in a very, very effective fashion.

Pantellaria was not a good test because the defenders of Pantellaria wanted to quit. But Salerno was a very good test. Not so much in the preparatory phases there as in the supporting capacity after we once got ashore. We had few landing craft and our turn-around was very slow so that our build-up was slow. We knew there was going to be a very dangerous period, running from 13 Sept. to 18 Sept., and it was faith that the air and Navy together could render the support necessary that made that attack reasonable.

That lesson was derived with only a fraction of the air power we had available in England, and we believed that it could do the same thing in the preparatory and, let us say, the sustaining stages.

For many days from the time after we crossed the Rhine the thing that made possible the advance was air supply. Most of our freight, it is true, was going by train, but the 2,000 tons a day that we averaged flying by air left us the margin that let the advance go with the speed that it did. The air and the ground together knew the supply details for the plan.

As you know, the double envelopment of the Ruhr was by a direct speedy thrust to cut Germany in the heart into two portions and then to turn toward the flanks, with the next job that of cutting the southern half into another two parts so that there could be no so-called 'fortress' or 'redoubt' and to join the Russians again in the Austrian area. After that, we had them completely isolated, without any contact with one another. It was not much work to clean up the remnants.

Army General Officers

Nominations for the temporary promotion of twelve major generals to the grade of lieutenant general, twelve brigadier generals to the grade of major general, and forty-eight colonels to the grade of brigadier general, were sent to the Senate 18 June.

They are as follows:

To be lieutenant generals

Matthew Bunker Ridgway (lt. col., Inf.).
Alvan Cullon Gillem, jr. (col., Inf.).
Troy Houston Middleton (lt. col., Inf.).
Willis Dale Crittenger (col., Cav.).
Nathan Farragut Twining (lt. col., AC).
Charles Philip Hall (col., Inf.).
John Reed Hodge (lt. col., Inf.).
Raymond Stalings McLain (brig. gen., NGUS).
LeRoy Lutes (lt. col., CAC).
Robert Charlwood Richardson, jr. (brig. gen., USA), now invested with rank and title of lieutenant general by virtue of his assignment to command the Hawaiian Department.
John Edwin Hull (lt. col., Inf.).
Ennis Clement Whitehead (lt. col., AC).

To be major generals

Ewart Gladstone Plank (lt. col., CE).
Lauris Norstad (capt., AC).
Clovis Ethelbert Byers (lt. col., Cav.).
Donald Weldon Brann (lt. col., Inf.).
Lawrence Carmel Jaynes (lt. col., Inf.).
Ray Tyson Maddocks (lt. col., Cav.).
Edward Michael Powers (lt. col., AC).
Stanley Lonzo Scott (col., CE).
George Henry Decker (maj., Inf.).
Harold Mark McClelland (lt. col., AC).
Edward Peck Curtis (maj., AC Res.).
John Merryman Franklin, (AUS).

To be brigadier generals

Joseph Pringle Cleland (maj., Inf.).
George Irving Back (lt. col., SC).
Orlando Clarendon Mood (lt. col., Inf.).
James Thomas Loomis (maj., FA).
Francis Hill (capt., FA).
Robert Quinlan Brown (capt., FA).
Rinaldo Van Brunt (maj., Inf.).
George William Rice, MC.
James Clyde Fry (lt. col., Inf.).
George Allen Miller (lt. col., Inf.).
Harvey Edward (lt. col., QMC).
Carl Amandus Brandt (capt., AC).
Edward Haviland Lastayo (lt. col., FA).
Armistead Davis Mead, jr., (major, Inf.).
Lawrence Joseph Carr (lt. col., AC).
Laurence Knight Ladue (maj., Cav.).
Eugene McGinley (lt. col., FA).
Frederic Lord Hayden (lt. col., CAC).
Walter Robertson Agee (capt., AC).
Louis Wilson Maddox (lt. col., FD).
George Stanley Smith (maj., FA).
Robert Whitney Burns (capt., AC).
John Henry Woodberry, (Ord. Dept.).
Vincent Joseph Eposito (maj., CE).
John Forest Goodman, Inf.
Frank Sayles Bowen, jr., (maj., Inf.).
Gordon Edmund Textor (maj., CE).
Milton Wylie Arnold (capt., AC).
Edward Lyman Munson, jr., (maj., Inf.).
Orlen Nelson Thompson (lt. col., AGD).
John Simpson Guthrie (capt., Inf.).
William Wesley Wanamaker (lt. col., CE).
Charles Moore Watson, MC.
William Preston Corderman (maj., SC).
Harry McKenzie Roper (maj., FA).
Edwin William Chamberlain (maj., Inf.).
Yantis Halbert Taylor (maj., AC).
Leonard Dickson Weddington (lt. col., AC).
Andrew Daniel Hopping (lt. col., QMC).
Warren Henry McNaught (lt. col., FA).
Woods King, Cav.—NGUS
F. Trubee Davison, Spec. Res.
Hugh Meglone Milton 2nd (lt. col., CWSR).
Elliott Carr Cutler (lt. col., MC Res.).
Frank Richard Denton, AUS.
Harold Ross Harris, AUS.
Edward Reynolds, AUS.
Harry H. Vaughan, AUS.

Pacific Air Commands

Strategic bombing in the Pacific may all be directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it was indicated this week in a partial disclosure of the changing command set-up.

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commanding general of the Eighth Air Force, to whom it was recently announced B-29s will be assigned, was questioned at a Washington press conference this week as to the exact status of the Superfortresses which heretofore have been under the direct command of General of the Army Henry H. Arnold, in his capacity as commanding general of the Twentieth Air Force.

"The Eighth Air Force," General Doolittle replied, "will be under my direct command. Directives will come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Operations of the B-29s of the Twentieth Air Force have since its organization been controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff through General Arnold, other air forces being responsible to the theater commander in whose theater they operated.

General Doolittle added that "there

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will be an official announcement quite soon concerning the command set-up in the Pacific." General Arnold's presence in Guam and the fact that no announcement has been made of the assignment awaiting General Carl A. Spaatz, former commanding general of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe indicate that the awaited announcement may reveal the entire line-up of forces and commanders to carry on the air war against Japan.

General Doolittle said that he has not seen the B-32, and will not have the new very heavy bomber in his command. Such other planes as are necessary, he said, will make up the Eighth Air Force.

Insight into the probable composition of all redeployed air forces was given by General Doolittle's statement that the Eighth, as it goes to the Pacific, will be composed of three classes of personnel: Some of the old personnel who served in Europe, units of the Twentieth Air Force and personnel who have not yet had combat training.

"The exact distribution of these three," he said, "is something for the higher headquarters."

His staff, too, will be different, made up largely of valuable and efficient men who have not yet been in combat. It will consist of "only enough Eighth Air Force people to avoid the mistakes made in Europe."

General Doolittle said that he would like to retain Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, his deputy commander for operations, but added that that would also be a matter to be decided by a higher command.

The Pacific base of the Eighth will also soon be announced, General Doolittle said.

Shifting of at least one unit of the XX Bomber Command of the Twentieth Air Force to the Marianas and the accelerated output of the Superfortresses and their flow toward the Pacific is reflected in the continued stepping up of the attacks against Japan. As the promised 1,000 plane raids by the B-29s are now not far off, the final assignment of command for the greatest air effort of the war seems also a matter which will be disclosed at any time.

Navy Nominations

The following Navy nominations were sent to the Senate 18 June:

Artemus L. Gates, to be Under Secretary of the Navy.

John L. Sullivan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Capt. Norman C. Gillette, USN, to be commodore while serving as chief of staff to commander, Philippine Sea Frontier.

Capt. Jennings D. Dow, USN, to be commodore while serving as Director of Electronics Division, Bureau of Ships.

Capt. Bernard O. Wills, USNR, to be commodore while serving as port director, Twelfth Naval District.

Capt. Milton C. Jackson, USNR, to be commodore while serving as field representative and assistant director, Naval Transportation Service.

Civil Engineer William H. Godson, jr., to be civil engineer USNR, with the rank of commodore while serving as officer in charge of a naval construction brigade.

Capt. Herbert J. Ray, USN, to be commodore while serving as deputy director, Naval Division, United States Group Control Council, Task Force 124.

Navy Flight Training

In addition to presently established Navy flight training quotas, all unmarried seamen, or those of equivalent rating, on active duty in any branch of the Navy or Naval Reserve who will not have reached their 20th birthday by 1 Nov., 1945, may now apply for a newly established Naval aviation preparatory program.

This program provides approximately three terms of college training in rating of apprentice seamen, class V-5, for younger and less experienced flight training candidates prior to their transfer to Navy pre-flight schools as aviation cadets.

Navy Information

The name of the Navy Department Office of Public Relations has been changed to the Office of Public Information. This does not imply any change in responsibility, organization or personnel.

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who—with so much
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sacrifice—have
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Pacific so that you may
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loved ones and a
country which must
remain forever
grateful.



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Financial Digest

The Seventh War Loan drive this week topped the national goal by nearly \$2 billion. Thirty-nine days after the drive opened 14 May country-wide sales amounted to \$15,982,000,000, of which sum corporation sales accounted for \$9,782,000,000 and individual sales for \$6,200,000,000. The quota for each category had been set at \$7 billion.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, commenting on the progress of the drive, expressed confidence that individual sales would also reach the set quota.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted 21 June to close the Exchange on Saturdays during July and August. Sentiment in Wall Street has favored Saturday closing during Summer months but this is the first time such a schedule has been adopted.

Probably occasioned by the payment of income tax and the Seventh War Loan drive, bank clearings surged upward sharply last week. The total for the 24 principal cities of the country for the period ended 20 June reached \$15,055,443,000. This exceeds any previous total since the first week of November, 1939. The turnover for the corresponding week

in 1944 was \$11,768,283,000. Comparison with the preceding week shows a gain of \$4,220,043,000, or 38.9 per cent.

Reserve balances of Federal Reserve member banks decreased \$417 million in the week ended 20 June. This resulted from increases of \$177 million in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, \$168 million in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, \$5 million in Treasury cash and \$3 million in money in circulation.

The Treasury 21 June invited tenders for \$1,300 million of 91-day Treasury bills. Dated 28 June, the bills will mature 27 Sept. Federal Reserve banks and branches will receive tenders up to the closing hour on 25 June.

The highest stock levels in eight years were reached 21 June on the New York Stock Exchange. With activity increasing during the day, 960 issues were posted and 2,100,000 shares changed hands. For the 11th time this year trading passed the two-million-share mark.

Military Sub-Committee Reports

The Sparkman sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee has this week reported three bills to the full committee.

To authorize the inclusion of sons of deceased personnel of the armed forces of the United States whose deaths are due to the present war in the number (40) that may be appointed to each Academy—West Point and Annapolis—according to existing law, the committee has reported H. R. 1868.

Also reported was H. R. 320, a bill which would increase to 12 the number of appointments that may be made to the Military Academy from the District of Columbia.

The third approved bill was H. R. 1123, which provides for a temporary raising to 24 of the age limit for appointees to West Point who may be in the armed forces, and who because of continued service would be beyond the present statutory age—22—for appointment.

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Merchant Marine

Seven vessels were delivered during May to foreign governments for operation on a "bareboat out, time charter basis, the War Shipping Administration announced this week. Six of the ships were Liberty ships and one was a coast cargo type.

Under this arrangement, the vessels are transferred to the foreign government for provisional registry and immediately chartered to WSA for operation with crew from the country under which the vessel is registered. Actual ownership remains in the hands of the United States.

Nine officers and seamen of the nation's wartime merchant fleet, two of them deceased, who risked their lives to save comrades, were awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal during May, the Maritime Commission announced. At the same time the War Shipping Administration announced award of its Meritorious Service Medal to four other members of the Merchant Marine.

The War Shipping Administration has announced its withdrawal from the cargo-war-risk insurance field with the termination of all WSA open cargo policies effective 1 July 1945.

This action brings to a close a broad program of insuring cargo war risks inaugurated in 1942 and is an outgrowth of previous steps taken by the WSA in November 1943 and May 1944, reducing the scope of the program.

Loss of 1,554 United States flag merchant ships of 6,277,077 deadweight tons from war causes and marine casualties largely due to war conditions was announced by the Maritime Commission.

According to Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, the losses occurred during the period from 1 September 1939, to 8 May 1945.

The bulk of the tonnage was accounted for by 570 ships of 5,431,456 deadweight tons lost from direct war causes. The remainder 984, involving only 845,621 tons, was lost in marine casualties resulting from convoy operations, reduced aids to navigation, blackouts, etc.

Of the nearly 2,700 Liberty ships constructed by mass production methods in the U. S. Maritime Commission's emergency shipbuilding program only two are to be sold for scrap.

The Commission has invited bids of the S. S. Howard L. Gibson and the S. S. John Banvard. Each vessel is a standard 10,920 deadweight ton Liberty ship.

Naval Losses

The United States has lost a total of 138 combatant vessels and 1,015 non-combatant ships to date according to the latest available figures released by the Navy Department.

Of the vessels sunk 17 were cruisers, aircraft carriers, 55 destroyers, 3 tenders and 59 "others." The non-combatant sinkings included 113 tankers, 165 transports, 687 cargo and supply ships and 56 miscellaneous.

Meanwhile the Navy announced other sinkings and damage as follows:

The sinking of the USS Emmons (DMS22) as a result of an attack by five Japanese suicide planes, hitting within a period of minutes. Officers and men of the vessel, the Department said, fought the ship for three hours, as 12 planes attacked her. She was sunk 12 hours after the attack by U. S. forces.

Commanding officers of the Emmons was Lt. Comdr. Eugene N. Foss, USNR. Commander Foss was wounded at the first hit, and command of the ship was assumed by Lt. John J. Griffin, Jr., USNR.

A Japanese suicide plane 13 Dec. last caused heavy loss of life and extensive damage to the light cruiser USS Nashville. The Nashville was the vessel which took General of the Army Douglas MacArthur back to the Philippines. According to the Navy Department report explosions and fire from the suicide attack killed 133 officers and men and wounded 190 more. The attack took place off the southern tip of the Negros Island in the Philippines as the Nashville was proceeding in convoy for the invasion of Mindoro.

The destroyer, USS Manert L. Abele, one of the five destroyers announced on 20 April, as having been sunk off Okinawa. The Department said that the vessel broke in two from the double blow of a Japanese suicide plane and a jet-propelled baka bomb. Casualties were 81 dead and 32 wounded.

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Then, of course, we have our major non-combatant commitments for the continuation of the measures by the military establishment on the home front to support our field forces.

Replacements

In the first half of the war, in connection with the campaigns in Africa, New Guinea, and the major portion of the campaign in Italy, I would say that in certain matters the War Department miscalculated, if you choose to call it that, in not fully appreciating what it required to fill the pipe line of global warfare to keep things moving at a fast pace; which means to get the total number of men you want at the right place at the right time and in the right position.

For example, when we started a rotation policy to meet an insistent demand of the people we were faced with requirements little appreciated. Under the great shortage of shipping it was found extraordinarily difficult to implement that policy. It developed that in the rotation of 12,000 men from the Southwest Pacific, it involved 75,000 men continually going home and coming back. It took 75,000 to rotate 12,000.

In the original calculations on the strength of the Army we did not take into sufficient account how much time and men were involved in going and coming, in sickness, and on furlough, and so forth. We were under very heavy attack at that time for having too large an Army, if you will recall, by the newspapers and radio broadcasters of those days, and we trimmed our estimates far too deeply.

We were short in replacements, and that had a very serious effect in delaying operations in Italy. It disturbed morale seriously. It is not only the evident fact that a battalion reduced from 1,000 to four or five hundred will have less fighting power; but the greatest loss in fighting power is in the mental distress of the tired, heavily tried surviving men, without the stimulus of full ranks and new arrivals.

Shortage of Selectees

We suffered also from almost a continuous shortage, month by month, of men from the Selective Service; not only a shortage in the number they gave us, but as the age ran up the shortage of vigorous types for infantry service increased accordingly. The net result was that the divisions in combat were undermanned, low in fighting power. Our calculations were also off in that we did not take into sufficient account the large numbers of men required to form pools behind the Army, ready to take the place of casualties the following day if possible. We had figured on the probable casualty rates, and so forth, and asked for men accordingly, but we did not allow sufficiently for the overseas travel time and for the time lost in staging areas and in pools.

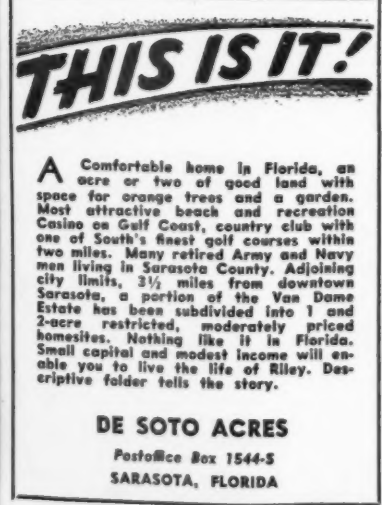
They had to have a reserve immediately behind the battle line so that a division would have the men it required when it was necessary to use them.

We got that going by concentrating on the Italian front where the heaviest fighting was going on at the time. Its effect was electrical in the great advance which followed our breaking out of the Anzio beachhead. Our new divisions, composed almost entirely of men from Selective Service, not only forged ahead, but they were consistently led in the fighting until they had progressed about a hundred miles to the north of Rome. These divisions were kept up to strength daily by trained men from the replacement pool.

Rotation

We have arranged to have actually what we believe will be adequate numbers of replacements.

In other words, the pool in this country and overseas behind the Army will be such that we can do what we have been pressed to do by so many Members of Congress—actually



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U. S. COAST GUARD

SUPERVISING the loading and discharge of thousands of tons of ammunition and high explosives on merchant ships at Guam has been assigned to U. S. Coast Guard officers, who arrived here recently for duty with the Coast Guard's Cargo Safety Office.

Trained at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for several weeks, it is their responsibility to determine the proper places aboard ship for stowage of this all-important cargo when it is being shipped from the Pacific Port, or directing its unloading when it arrives there.

Working on the theory that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," every precautionary measure is taken to avert disasters that have occurred while handling ammunition and high explosives.

Announcement has been made from Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D. C. of additional areas in which numbered motorboats are exempted from wartime regulations requiring them to display large size numbers. The areas exempted are the navigable waters of the Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, inland lakes, and on their connecting or tributary waters, and the Red River of the North.

Comdr. Sidney J. Kaplan, USCGR, member of the Coast Guard Legal Division

rotate the soldiers in the Pacific or promptly bring home for demobilization those who have earned their release. If we can manage it with shipping, and I think we can, we will bring him back. When we do that, the morale will go up; because the man will have a fair prospect of getting home and not just the dreary prospect of inevitably becoming a casualty. All of which has to do with a more generous allowance of both replacements and additional units.

I have insisted in all these plans that we look at this very clearly from the morale standpoint of the individual soldier so that he will feel that the business of the last phase of this war is being carried out with careful consideration for his individual interests in appreciation of the desperate nature of the fighting.

It is of vast importance that we keep the Japanese continually off balance. We must, therefore, go ahead as rapidly as possible with redeployment in the Pacific theater. Also, to do otherwise would be a great injustice to the men out there now who are engaged in desperate fighting under unusually trying conditions.

Engineers Anniversary

Proud of its reputation as "the first to go in and the last to come out," the Corps of Engineers on 16 June observed its 170th anniversary as "one of the oldest, toughest and most versatile branches of the Army."

According to Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, addressing nearly 8,000 officers and men at Fort Belvoir, the record of the Army engineers is notable in peace and glorious in war.

"Serving in every battle zone around the world in this war," Gen. Reybold said, "Engineer troops have written new chapters in the history of modern warfare."

Honor AEF Commanders

Separate bills were introduced this week by Representative Larcade, La., to authorize the President to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to General of the Armies John J. Pershing and to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Fleet Marine Force

General A. A. Vandegrift, commanding general U. S. Marine Corps, announced yesterday the assignment of Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, to succeed Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, USMC, as commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

General Geiger had been acting commander of the Tenth Army following the death of Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, USA. General Smith now becomes commander of Marine Training and Replacement, San Diego, Calif.

No Summer Battle Jacket

Commercial retailers of uniform clothing are offering for sale a so-called summer battle jacket made of material authorized for summer uniforms and similar to the wool field jacket. The War De-

partment has been added to the staff of Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis War Criminals.

Commander Kaplan has been assigned to the immediate staff of Chief of Counsel.

Before joining the legal staff of the Coast Guard in July 1943, Commander Kaplan was Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Prior to service with the Department of Justice, he was associate counsel of the Senate Committee Investigating Railroad Financing.

Pioneering the movement of America's great amphibious armada from the European theatre to the Pacific, a famous Coast Guard flotilla of LCIs (landing craft, infantry) arrived in the invasion waters of the Western Pacific this week.

Under the command of Comdr. H. J. Wuensch, USCG, a veteran of 19 years of Coast Guard service, the LCI flotilla covered 11,500 miles of ocean to join the battle against Japan.

The "fleetweight fleet," smallest seagoing amphibious vessels of World War II, is composed of ships that have weathered Allied assaults at North Africa, Sicily, Salerno and Normandy. Four new-style LCIs have been added to replace a similar number of older ships sunk by Nazi 88mm shells during the initial invasion of Normandy.

partment is advising the service that this garment is not an authorized item of the summer uniform and there is no authority for its wear by either officer or enlisted personnel.

Navy Promotions

The following temporary promotions and reappointments of officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve were made this week:

- | | |
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| REGULAR NAVY
Captain to Commodore
James E. Maher
Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.
John S. Cowan
CAP to Ensign
Leonard A. Campbell
Forrest F. Goodrick
Reappointed Comdr.
Elmon B. Guernsey
NAVAL RESERVE
Comdr. to Capt.
Lyle O. Arnel
George W. Bains
Lloyd V. Berkner
George M. Bowman
John M. Cox, Jr.
Allen G. Davenport
Frank R. Dunbar
Louis C. Farley
Joseph W. Gorkin
Adolphus W. Gorton
Rowland H. Groff
John H. Heints
C. W. Hickernell
Lyle B. Hillsinger
Charles F. Hooper
Paul Jackson
Leonard B. Jaudon
W. C. Jennings
Charles R. Kroudy
Chester A. Kunz
Arthur Laverents
John D. Leach
Alfred L. Lind
Carl F. Luethi
G. M. McCormick | Reappointed Capt.
Prentiss P. Bassett
Tilney C. Conwell
Lebheus Curtis
Ronald D. Higgins
Milton G. Jackson
Reappointed Comdr.
Anthony G. Van Schaick
Lt. to Lt. Comdr.
John J. Cashman, Jr.
Willard T. Eddy
Reappointed Lt.
Herbert Cherrin
James L. Davenport
Lionel M. Murphy
James M. Tippey
Ens. to Lt. (jg)
Carl L. Wile |
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Service Gas Rations

Additional gasoline rations may now be obtained by service men having furloughs of more than 30 days, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles announced 19 June.

He said: "Furlough gasoline will still be issued at the rate of a gallon a day but the 30-gallon limit is being removed for the benefit of released American prisoners of war who get leave or temporary duty assignments for sixty days in this country, and for those members of our armed forces who return

from overseas and get more than 30 days' leave.

"Service men applying for furlough gasoline rations should follow these three easy rules:

"1. Apply at any local War Price and Rationing Board.

"2. Bring along the mileage rationing record for the car to be used.

"3. Be ready to show furlough papers.

"Servicemen on terminal leave before discharge are eligible for furlough gasoline rations at the rate of a gallon a day until the date of discharge, but the maximum of 30 gallons still applies in these cases, OPA explained. A discharged serviceman who does not have an A-card for his car is, of course, eligible for the book, just as civilians are."

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Forms close 5 p. m. Wednesdays. Payment must be made before publication. Phone Hobart 6477.

POSITION WANTED

Retired officer, 44 years old, 26 years' service desired position, preferably with Military School. Have considerable knowledge of horses, horsemanship, pistol, etc. Have commanded battalion and regiment. Retired for physical disability but in good shape now. Box GM, Army and Navy Journal.

REAL ESTATE

SARASOTA, FLORIDA. How about buying that house or homesite before you retire? Our retired service personnel await your orders. Write R. W. Clark, with Roger V. Flory, Realtor.

Bradenton, Fla. Mangoes are ripe! If you have not tasted our Bradenton mangoes you have a treat ahead of you. Then too, we have a six room bungalow near the country club for \$3500 furnished. Mrs. C. R. Watkins, with Wyman, Green, and Blalock, Inc.

"UTOPIA" Stuart, Florida, near "CAMP MURPHY," inviting Army and Navy families to join us. Write Dehon & Sons, for colorful map.

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BLUE-GRASS STOCK FARM—In Highland County, Va., between Hot Springs and Monterey, 1400 acres, about 1200 in blue grass. Abundantly watered, ten room dwelling. Grazing at present 230 cattle and 100 sheep. Folder on request. Price \$60,000.00. JNO. STEWART WALKER, INC., LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

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Honor General Knudsen

Setting aside a day to honor the return of one of its great leaders after five years of Service to the Nation, Detroit on 21 June paid tribute to Lt. Gen. William Knudsen, who recently resigned his commission to return to civil life.

Under Secretary of War Patterson, speaking at the celebration, told Detroiters that the foundations of the greatest munitions program the world has ever seen were laid by General Knudsen in 1940 and 1941. "What has been achieved since," he said, "is merely the superstructure that has been built on those firm foundations."

The Under Secretary said:

It was five years ago when he, Mr. Knudsen then, went to Washington. The nation was in grave peril, graver than at any time in our prior history. The Nazis were overrunning Europe, as the first step in their plan to conquer the world. They had built up a military machine that looked invincible. The Japanese were overrunning China, as a curtain-raiser to later warfare that would take in the entire Pacific. America was defenseless. We had only three hundred planes fit to fight. On the ground we had five half-strength infantry divisions in this country, —a striking force of 50,000 men. The entire Army had only 250,000 soldiers.

Those were the days when we were setting up stove-pipes to serve as mortars, when a truck with a sign bearing the word "tank" on it had to serve as a tank. If we had enough rifles, we had few cartridges for them; and we had no production of powder with which to make more cartridges. In military strength we had reached the very bottom of the pit,—no weapons, no ready means to produce weapons. And how we needed them.

Laid Foundations

Knudsen went to work. In those years, 1940 and 1941, he laid the foundations of the greatest munitions program the world has ever seen. What has been achieved since is merely the superstructure that was built on those firm foundations.

It was an uphill fight to sell those plans to a country not yet fully aroused to the danger. In the summer of 1940, when he went to Congress to ask for \$11 billions for military production, a Congressman, appalled at the size of the request,—we were still at peace,—asked:

"Mr. Knudsen, have you any idea how much money \$11 billions really is?"

The answer was, "Yes, it's one year's business for eight General Motors." The touch was always a practical one.

In those early days Mr. Knudsen always went directly to the point. I recall his telling one of his lawyers from whom he had asked an opinion: "Tell me yes or no, and leave out the reasons."

And in the heavy pressure of his work, his sense of humor never deserted him. When one of his associates reported that a matter was "in statu quo," Mr. Knudsen said: "Statu quo is Latin. It means the fix we are in."

By the time of Pearl Harbor the production program had gained a great momentum. The treacherous attack by the Japanese,—an attack they are paying for and will pay plenty more for,—speeded up the pace; but the program that followed was still a continuance of the Knudsen program.

Made Lieutenant General

Then came the second stage of his Washington career,—lieutenant general in the Army, chief trouble-shooter on every production project of the War Department. With him this was no long-range proposition. General Knudsen had a way of working in the field, of moving fast to the places where the snarls were the worst.

An aircraft plant in Los Angeles was falling behind schedule. A trip to the plant convinced him that the lag was due to delayed deliveries of pieces that were made in Buffalo. So he hurried to Buffalo. The hitch there was due to undelivered tools from Chicago. So he doubled back to Chicago and lent a hand. The flow came faster, and the planes reached the men who were ready to fly them.

That was his regular method of operating. In that fashion he visited 1200 plants on war production in two years. That will stand as an all-time record. There were no sight-seeing visits. He went in quietly, left quietly. He talked to the men operating the machines. He suggested changes in plant lay-outs. His suggestions were followed, not because they were orders but because those in charge knew that General Knudsen had the production know-how.

It was hard work. He never spared himself. On the road every morning by eight, he was still going at six, and the nights were devoted to writing reports on the plants he had seen.

We went to the Southwest Pacific two years ago, to New Guinea and the Solomons. General Knudsen wanted to see what our "customers," the soldiers, thought of the goods. He stayed up late one night in the jungle of New Guinea, talking over airplanes with General Kenny. When he came in, I asked him

what the night-life of that forsaken jungle island was like. "Pretty lively," he said, "but the prices are higher than they used to be."

Merged Air Commands

The third stage came a year ago. The Army Air Forces were faced with the need of merging two huge commands,—the Materiel Command and the Air Service Command,—combining supervision of production of planes and supervision of the maintenance and upkeep of planes. General Knudsen was the only officer who could carry through a merger of that size. General Arnold asked him to undertake the new command, the Air Technical Service Command. He undertook it true to his habit of going where his services were needed most. His term at this post saw the great development of the B-29 program, which General Knudsen has pushed from its very beginning,—a program that has made the Japanese wonder why they ever started this war.

Five Years of Service

On 1 June, five years to the day from his arrival in Washington, he laid down his commission. I had worked with him every day through those five years. I saw what he had achieved. I never heard this man say a boastful word. I never heard him say a bitter word. No one could charge him with grinding a personal axe or striving for his own prestige. He was guided by one thought,—to serve his country to the best of his ability. And in his presence everyone else set the same high standard for his own conduct.

The Army owes him a great debt. The industrial methods he taught and practiced in the Army will stay with the officers who served under him for years to come.

It will go down in history that the tremendous output of munitions by the United States,—planes, tanks, trucks, guns, ammunition,—was a deciding factor in shattering the German-Japanese drive to rule the world. Those weapons in the hands of our brave soldiers. In the hands of our Allies, too, turned the tide. They were produced,—not too little and too late,—but in abundance and on time. It would be impossible to say how many of those weapons represent the work of any one person. The labor of the entire nation produced them, is still producing them. But this we know, that without Knudsen we would not have had them in anything like the volume and speed required in those critical days. In our hour of need we found a great producer, a great war leader—Bill Knudsen.

Pacific Army Commands

The appointment by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur of General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, as commanding general of the Tenth Army was announced in Manila this week.

This announcement, and that of the assignment of Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Stryer to a new Pacific command, United States Army Forces of the Western Pacific, under which will be all non-combat forces of General MacArthur's command, indicate a tightening and consolidation of command.

General Stilwell, already in the Pacific, will take command of the Tenth Army which has just completed the Okinawa campaign, succeeding Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, who has been in command since the death in action of Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr.

General MacArthur, under the recently announced Army-Navy split command policy, had over-all command of the Tenth Army although during the Okinawa campaign it was under the operational command of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The announcement, coming from General MacArthur's headquarters indicates that the Tenth Army may now come under his control and suggests the possibility of further operations under Army command as set forth in the split-command policy.

General MacArthur's high command roster now includes General Stilwell, as commanding general of the Tenth Army; General Walter Krueger, commanding general of the Sixth Army; Lt. Gen. R. L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, and General George C. Kenney, commanding general of the Far Eastern Air Forces. With General Stryer at the head of the organization which will supply the changing battle front, a nearly complete picture is now emerging.

No announcement has as yet been made as to General Stilwell's successor as head of the Army Ground Forces, but a logical one would be Lt. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, commander in chief of United States forces in the India-Burma Theater, who soon will relinquish that command and return to Washington for another assignment.

Army Officers to China R. R.

Hdq. Services of Supply, Kunming—To assist railways in Free China in meeting demands of military traffic, three long-experienced American railway men have been brought over by the Transportation Corps, Headquarters, Services of Supply, and are now working with Chinese railroad officials.

Lt. Col. George R. Branch, former superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad; Maj. Fred A. Shilling, master mechanic of the Southern Pacific, and Maj. I. D. Keirn, locomotive machinist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are the American Army railroad specialists working with local railroads. They are assisted by Dr. Cheng Hwa, Chinese civil engineer.

These efforts to obtain greater efficiency from the existing transportation are being coordinated under Col. C. C. Benson, Washington, D. C., transportation office on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, Commanding General of Services of Supply.

Post-War Navy

Declaring that the size of our Navy cannot be static and that it should vary in direct ratio with what might be called the blood pressure of the international community, Navy Secretary Forrestal laid before the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committee "Four primary truths about sea and air power of the U. S. Fleet."

The Secretary told Committee members that with the exception of the British Empire, no other nation in the world is so dependent upon control of the seas as the United States.

"The fact that we have the greatest Navy in the world is not an accident," the Secretary said. "It is an accurate reflection of the crucial importance of sea-air power to our continued existence as a free and independent people."

Highlights of the Secretary's presentation are as follows:

We have come here this morning to lay before the two Naval Affairs Committees our tentative plans for a post-war Navy. We thought it desirable to discuss with the two Committees whose support in Congress has made possible the building of our Navy our current thinking about the future of American sea-air power.

We are not asking for any legislation in this presentation. It is solely for your information. From time to time we will bring before you legislation on specific subjects—such as the transfer of men from the Reserve to the Regular Navy, authorization of berthing facilities, etc.—all of which will grow out of the over-all plans which we will describe to you today. Therefore, we hope the presentation, although it involves no legislation itself, will be helpful to you in passing on future legislation. I want to emphasize especially that these plans are tentative. Military organizations which are appropriate for other countries have no necessary relevancy to our own problem because of four primary truths about the sea and air power of our Navy.

First, possession of such power, giving us control of great reaches of sea in both oceans, means that our enemies cannot bring attacks to our home shores.

Second, the corollary of the above statement is that the place where we fight any nation with which we go to war will be of our choosing and not theirs.

Third, possession of sea power multiplies the effectiveness of land forces, and gives us what Mahan said British sea power gave Wellington, the multiple use of the limited forces at his disposal—Nelson's victories gave England the mastery of the Straits of Dover, of the Atlantic approaches, and of the Mediterranean, that enabled Wellington to land in Portugal in a peninsular campaign and later to use the same veteran troops for the final campaigns in the Low Countries.

Fourth, however powerful our land and air armies may be, it is command of the sea that enables their power to be applied, whether it is on the coast of North Africa, the beaches of Normandy or in the jungles of Luzon.

The details of our post-war plan are to be presented to you by officers attached to Admiral King's staff. Before they begin their presentations, let me ask that you give special attention to two features of what they will say.

You will hear in this presentation a six-point formula for measuring that blood pressure. Every citizen should stick these six points into his bathband. On the basis of them he can measure the adequacy of his nation's Navy in the light of the world conditions then prevailing. The important thing to remember is that we should not freeze the Navy at any given strength, but we should continually adapt its strength to current world conditions.

The second feature in this presentation

which I ask you to notice in particular is that we now have for the first time a Navy large enough to permit us to vary its strength from time to time, as the six-point formula may dictate. You will notice in the presentation that we propose to divide the ships which we will have on hand at the close of the war into an ACTIVE fleet and a RESERVE fleet. The division between these two fleets should be a constantly shifting one. If world conditions deteriorate, ships in the reserve fleet should be called to duty and added to the active fleet. If international relations improve, vessels can be withdrawn from the active fleet and laid up in reserve.

Unity of Services

Expressions advocating some type of unity of the Armed Forces in the post-war organization came this week from three combat leaders of the Army and Navy—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA, Admiral W. F. Halsey, USN, and Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

General Eisenhower, speaking to the Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, said: "The Navy, the Air Force, and the Army must work as a unit. If I had my way they all would be in the same uniform. Of course, I don't suppose that, Congress and the Big Brass would ever agree to that."

Admiral Halsey, in a letter to the House Post-war Military Policy committee, referred to his recommendations to the Richardson Committee, in which he urged that there be a unification of operational control of all United States Armed Forces. "Initially," he said, "operational control of all forces of all services should be vested in a Naval officer if the United States policy is to carry the war—(overseas)—to the enemy."

General James H. Doolittle, in Washington this week, said: "I have advocated for a great many years that there should be one department of national defense, and ground, sea and air each run by their own specialists should be coequal."

Earlier, General Eisenhower told the Woodrum Committee on Post-war Military Policy that "Integration of the means for waging war is vitally essential." He said:

"There is no such thing as separate land, sea and air war. We have proved over and over again in Africa and Europe that, through real integration, forces of the several arms and services multiply rather than merely add their separate tactical effects. Organization and training procedure must be such as to provide the necessary specialization in technical use in the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces, all of which must be co-equal in the organizational scheme, but must also be such as to facilitate integration. . . .

"In the fighting services themselves there must be integration of direction and decision that is achieved first in higher organization. I believe there are several methods by which this might be accomplished, but the one vital factor is that there must be one decisive voice at the top who can give his entire time to problems of war direction. This same policy must apply in every major theater of war. Mere integration of war direction, however, is not sufficient. Particularly for the individuals of the professional forces, who must in any event furnish the greater part of the higher tactical and strategic direction of war, there must exist a unification in thought, purpose and training that must begin in earliest periods of their service. Every possibility must be exploited to produce mutual understanding, common devotion to a single purpose, and individual and collective friendliness among the whole mass."

AAF Commands

Maj. Gen. Charles C. Chaucey has been assigned as Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Headquarters, Army Air Forces. General Chaucey was formerly Chief of Staff, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. His present assignment fills a new post.

Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, former commanding general of the Ninth Tactical Air Command, has been appointed Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence, at AAF headquarters. He succeeds Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, whose new assignment has not been announced.

Army Redeployment

The peak of redeployment movements, originally scheduled to take a year, has been stepped up and will be passed this fall Army circles disclosed this week.

Involving the movement of some 2,500,000 men from the European Theatre of Operations, Army officials point out that it might be a year before the last redeployed soldier leaves the Continent, but the intensified desire to expedite the shift and an unexpected windfall in shipping is greatly accelerating the process.